Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-90-145
Friday
27 July 1990

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-90-145 *27 July 1990*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

ALBANIA

Party Decides To Increase Private Land Use *[ATA]* 1
Pay Increases, Social Measures in Remote Areas *[ATA]* 1

BULGARIA

Assembly Adopts Ecological Appeal to Romania *[Sofia Radio]* 2
Lukanov Fields Economic Questions at Assembly *[BTA]* 2
Assembly Fails To Elect President in 3d Vote *[BTA]* 3
Deputies View Failure *[BTA]* 3
SDS M.P.'s Against Joining Coalition Government *[DEMOKRATSIYA 18 Jul]* 4
Socialist Youth Union Rallies Against Opposition *[Sofia Radio]* 4
Breakaway Alternative Socialists Seek Partners *[BTA]* 4
'City of Truth' Threatens Nationwide 'Vigil' *[DEMOKRATSIYA 17 Jul]* 4
Members of Parliament Meet Activists *[BTA]* 5
Dzhagarov Criticizes Leaders of 10 Nov 'Coup' *[BTA]* 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Ministry Official on Soviet Troop Damage *[PRACE 25 Jul]* 6
Soviet Troop Withdrawal From CSFR on Schedule *[CTK]* 6
Further on Soviet Units Withdrawal *[Prague Radio]* 7
Foreign Trade Minister Stracar on Moscow Talks *[Prague Radio]* 7
Government News Conference on 1968 Invasion *[CTK]* 8
Commentary on Rebuke to Havel Over Goncz Talks
[Zabojnik in HOSPODARSKE NOVINY 25 Jul] 8
First Postwar Issuance of Bonds *[HOSPODARSKE NOVINY 25 Jul]* 9
Government To Continue Nuclear Plant Operation *[CTK]* 9
National Security Chairman on Secret Files *[Budapest Radio]* 10
Federal Government Holds Regular Session *[CTK]* 10
Poll Shows National Party Gains in Slovakia *[CTK]* 11
Slovak Nationalists Deny New Movement Affiliation *[NARODNA OBRODA 25 Jul]* 11
Freedom Party Protests SNS Statement *[SMENA 26 Jul]* 12
Movement for Independent Slovakia Declaration *[RUDE PRAVO 25 Jul]* 12

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SPD To Remain in Government Despite Discord 13
Liberals Might Return to Coalition *[ADN]* 13
SPD, CDU See Dispute Compromises *[ADN]* 13
De Maiziere Expects Resolution *[Hamburg DPA]* 13
Thierse Does Not Foresee Breakup *[Hamburg DPA]* 14
Liberals' Return 'Feasible' *[Hamburg DPA]* 14
SPD To Remain in Coalition *[Hamburg DPA]* 15
Bergmann-Pohl Admits CDU-PDS Cooperation *[ADN]* 15
SPD's Thierse Discusses Second State Treaty *[Hamburg DIE WELT 27 Jul]* 15

HUNGARY

Soviet Army Command Denies Weapons Trade *[Budapest Radio]* 16
Data Cited on Effects of Soviet Oil Cutoff *[MTI]* 16
News Conference Held on Talks With Romania 16
Neagu Queried on Nationality Rights *[Budapest Radio]* 16
Neagu, Szokai Remarks Cited *[MTI]* 17
West German Banks To Grant Standby Credit *[Budapest Radio]* 17
Danube-Adriatic Venice Summit Previewed *[MTI]* 17
Parties Express Views on 29 Jul Referendum *[MTI]* 18
Assembly Debates National Media Issues *[MTI]* 18
Government Approves Bill on Mass Media *[MTI]* 18
New Agency Head on Privatization Problems *[MTI]* 19
MTI Correction: Antall Addresses Diplomats 19

POLAND

Skubiszewski Views Warsaw Pact, NATO, CSCE *[PAP]* 20
Mazowiecki Addresses Sejmik Representatives *[Warsaw Radio]* 20
Mazowiecki Receives Local Officials in Poznan *[PAP]* 22
Government News Conference on Border, Oil, Farmers *[PAP]* 22
Military Intelligence Records Said Burned *[GAZETA WYBORCZA 24 Jul]* 24
Investigation of Archives Destruction Continues *[Warsaw TV]* 25
Senate Passes Privatization Law 26 Jul *[Warsaw TV]* 25
Sejm Resolution Criticizes Rakowski Government *[PAP]* 25
Justice Ministry Issues Communique on Popieluszko *[PAP]* 26
POLITYKA Derides Political Intrigues *[16 Jun]* 26
Jaruzelski Meets With Insurgents Union Leaders *[PAP]* 28

ROMANIA

Parliament Sets Up Inter-Parliamentary Group *[Bucharest Radio]* 29
Inquiry Commission Hearings on 13-15 Jun Events *[ROMPRES]* 29
Deputies Assembly Adjourns Session to 27 Jul *[ROMPRES]* 29
Senate Session Discusses, Enacts Bills *[ROMPRES]* 30
More on Senate Proceedings *[ROMPRES]* 30
Romulus Neagu Statement on Visit to Hungary *[Bucharest Radio]* 30
More on Visit To Budapest *[ROMPRES]* 32
Iliescu on Democratic 'Mandate,' Foreign Issues *[ROMPRES]* 32
Further on Italian TV Interview *[ROMPRES]* 32
Nuclear Power Plant Deal With Spain Denied *[Bucharest Radio]* 33

YUGOSLAVIA

Reasons Behind Opposition to Markovic Viewed *[Kesic in BORBA 25 Jul]* 34
Lack of Quorum Halts LCY Congress Preparation *[TANJUG]* 35
Committee Preparing Renewal Congress Meets *[TANJUG]* 35
Justice Minister Describes New Law on Parties *[TANJUG]* 35
Green Movement Founded in Sarajevo *[BORBA 20 Jul]* 35
Serbs To Submit Autonomy Plan to Croatian Leader *[VJESNIK 25 Jul]* 36
Democratic Party Warning on Croatian Secession *[TANJUG]* 36
Raskovic on Status of Serbs in Croatia *[TANJUG]* 36
Serbian Delegates Debate Republic's Name *[TANJUG]* 36
Draft Constitution Submitted *[TANJUG]* 37
Assembly Adopts Draft Constitution *[TANJUG]* 37
Liberal Forum of Serbia Founded in Belgrade *[TANJUG]* 37
Croatia Reportedly 'Not Interested in Kosovo' *[Lovric in SLOBODNA DALMACIJA 21 Jul]* 37
Law on Croatian News Agency Adopted *[TANJUG]* 38
Croatian, Macedonian Presidents Hold Talks *[TANJUG]* 38
Croatian Delegates Condemn Serbian Rally *[TANJUG]* 39
Croatian Left Bloc Protests Amendment Abolition *[TANJUG]* 39

Commentary on Jovic Talks in Slovenia *[Stojanov in DELO 24 Jul]* 39
Slovene Assembly Declaration on Kosovo *[DELO 20 Jul]* 40
Slovene Delegates To Attend Assembly Session *[Ljubljana Radio]* 40
Human Rights Protection Committee Established *[TANJUG]* 40
'Desertion' of Kosovo Militiamen, Media Strike *[BORBA 24 Jul]* 40
SFRY Chamber Upholds Kosovo Assembly Breakup *[TANJUG]* 41
Pristina Office Bans Paper's Distribution *[TANJUG]* 41
Bosnian LC Proposes Bicameral Republican Assembly *[POLITIKA 25 Jul]* 42
Montenegrin Socialists Hold Founding Assembly *[TANJUG]* 42
Cultural Cooperation Accord With Romania Signed *[TANJUG]* 42
Serbia's Milosevic Meets PRC Delegation *[TANJUG]* 43

Party Decides To Increase Private Land Use

AU2707095490 Tirana ATA in English 0806 GMT 27 Jul 90

["For the Augmentation and Strengthening of the Cooperativist Yard—Decision of the Political Bureau of the Party CC"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 26 (ATA)—The Political Bureau, in its meeting of July 26, 1990, examined the implementation of the decisions of the 10th plenum of the party Central Committee on the improvement of the supply of the cooperativist peasantry through passing the livestock of the herds to the personal yards. It noticed that this measure was well accolted [word as received] every where by the peasantry and has enhanced its concern for the augmentation of the number of cattle and agricultural and livestock products.

To further strengthen and stimulate these developments, which are to the interest of the peasantry and of the entire country, the Political Bureau decided:

1. To recommend to the agricultural cooperatives that, according to their concrete conditions, to reexamine the question of the size of the cooperativist yard as follows:

A. In the hilly and mountainous zone, besides the garden surrounding the house, the cooperativist family should have two tenths of a hectare of land for producing fodder for the livestock of the personal yard and vegetables. There where the acreage of arable land is limited, it should be decided in a village-like way, where and who will open up virgin land or which part of the pastures and valleys be jointly used.

B. In the lowland area, the cooperativist family should have till two tenths of a hectare of land, the garden round the house included, to utilize them for the production of fodder for the personal livestock and vegetables.

C. These measures be implemented everywhere without losing time, pursing the way of discussion and decision in a village-like way.

2. In the agricultural enterprises, depending on the growing needs for the livestock products, vegetables, and potatoes, the strengthening of the herds with livestock and small plots should go on. According to the experience, they may be organised on village or sector basis.

The Political Bureau is confident that the peasantry and the working class in agriculture will augment the efforts to meet its needs with agricultural and livestock products and to better supply the market, contributing in this way to the improvement of the living conditions in the countryside and city.

Ramiz Alia
First secretary of the CC of the Party of Labour of Albania

Pay Increases, Social Measures in Remote Areas

AU2707125490 Tirana ATA in English 0922 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Tirana, July 27 (ATA)—The decisions of the 11th plenum of the party CC [Central Committee] are finding ever more concrete implementation, especially in elevating the welfare of the working people. Hence, the correspondent of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT was told at the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council that from July 1 to 25, 900 new working fronts have been created. Likewise 210 dwelling flats were distributed to the working people of this district.

In Kavaje town too, Durres District, about 800 new working places will be created within August in the existing enterprises and as a result of the setting up of new enterprises. Within the year hundreds of dwelling flats will be over.

The Care for the Man Above Everything

On July 1 the decision of the Council of Ministers of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania regarding the increase of wages of the higher specialists who work far from their dwelling places, on certain schedules in the northeastern zone, in the districts of Mat, Diber, Puke, Tropoje, Kukes, as well as in the districts of Gramsh and Librazhd entered into force. According to this decision 8 leks will be added to the daily payment for the time they stay in these districts, profiting 200 leks a month.

Dozens of hundreds of cadres from the sectors of the economy, health service, education, culture, etc., profit from this decision.

Age of Retirement Reduced

These days in 24 agricultural cooperatives of Elbasan District, in the general assemblies of the cooperativists it was decided that the age of retirement for men be reduced from 65 to 60 years. 2,000 men profit from this decision in these agricultural economies. The pensions will be defrayed wholly by the financial means of the cooperative itself. This is another step in promoting the relations of the cooperativist countryside, representing a powerful expression of the further strengthening of the property of the group. It makes evident the power of the cooperativist order that under the leadership of the party has transformed our countryside.

Assembly Adopts Ecological Appeal to Romania

AU2607160990 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1422 GMT 26 Jul 90

["Appeal to the Parliament of Romania" in connection with the ecological situation in Ruse adopted by Grand National Assembly and read by unidentified speaker in Sofia on 26 July—live]

[Text] Esteemed colleagues, for several years we have witnessed, and some of us have even suffered, under the severely deteriorating ecological atmosphere along the border between our two countries. This situation is caused by the numerous industrial projects that were built and are operating in contradiction to the generally accepted international norms of ecological safety. The situation is particularly grave in the town of Ruse, which has 200,000 inhabitants, and which as of 1982 was systematically polluted by chlorine, or by chlorine compounds produced in the Giurgiu Chemical Combine.

The permanent air pollution provoked a feeling of dispair and hopelessness among the population, increased the social tension in Ruse, and caused a lasting and justifiable mass public discontent. The frequent cases of illness with severe clinical symptoms and intensifying chronical diseases which affect the population of Ruse are an increasing cause of concern. The most vulnerable and most frequently affected patients are the children.

It is true that, following 1988, the production of chlorine was discontinued on site No. 1 of the Giurgiu combine, but regardless of this, the production of compounds containing chlorine continues which results in a periodical deterioration of air pollution in the town of Ruse. The present political situation in our two countries evokes new hopes that such problems can be resolved. The talks between Andrey Lukanov and Petre Roman, the prime ministers of our two countries, held in on 4 July 1990, in Bucharest, the bilateral participation of parliamentarians and representatives of ecological movements from both countries in the talks, and the decisions adopted during the aforementioned negotiations are evaluated as a positive step forward by our Bulgarian public.

The joint experts commissions that were appointed have prepared ecological evaluations of some installations and are expected to submit their conclusions to the two governments, which are then expected to adopt respective decisions. Successfully overcoming the ecological problems between our two states is a necessary prerequisite for the solution of complicated economic and social questions which can be achieved only with a broad public support. Other countries in West and Central Europe are setting good examples of cooperation by adopting joint measures for the purity of common air territories and water basins.

It is high time that we also set an example of fruitful cooperation in the field of environmental protection based on the Vienna agreements of the CSCE. It is necessary to join our efforts also in protecting the ecological purity of the Danube and the Black Sea. The Seventh Grand National Assembly states that it devotes particular care and attention to the ecological problems emerging between our two countries, and that it treats this issue with a great sense of responsibility.

We call for the following measures:

1. We urge the immediate shutdown of the facilities and production in the Giugiu plant which cause pollution of the environment exceeding the internationally established norms. May the further fate of these facilities be decided upon on the basis of joint experts commissions opinions which should involve the cooperation of international organizations. The facilities should be eliminated altogether if this should become necessary.

2. On the basis of the aforementioned experts opinion, the potential and still operating major polluting facilities situated along the entire border between our two countries, or in its vicinity, such as those situated in the Vidin, Svishtov, Nikopol, Silistra, and [place-name indistinct] areas should be discontinued.

3. An international convention likely to include a system of permanent control over the state of the environment and which should provide for a mechanism aimed at the final solution of ecological problems emerging between our two countries.

We categorically declare that no considerations whatsoever should prevail over the interests of our citizens' health and life. We appeal to you, the members of the Romanian parliament, urging you to support our efforts so that we may jointly create optimal living conditions in our two countries and safeguard our children's health.

Lukanov Fields Economic Questions at Assembly

AU2607203990 Sofia BTA in English 1901 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Sofia, July 26 (BTA)—The government's decision to raise the price of petrol was an emergency measure and was not taken on the spur of the moment, said the Prime Minister, Mr Andrey Lukanov, answering questions of opposition M.P.'s today. He agreed with them that this move has antagonized both their and his constituents. "A painful adaptation lies ahead in the energy field," the premier told the Grand National Assembly today and promised to suggest to the future government his own ideas on how to cope with that problem.

"The new prices of petrol are merely a step in the spirit of the basic principles of the market reform," Mr Lukanov said in answer to a strongly worded question by Mr Ventsislav Dimitrov, an opposition M.P. and economic expert of the Union of Democratic Forces, who asked whether that was the economic reform of the incumbent prime minister.

Mr Dimitrov inquired yesterday about Mr Robert Maxwell's investment in Bulgaria. Today Mr Lukanov explained that Mr Maxwell has yet to invest although he had told both the opposition and him that he was serious about it. "The government will support his intentions, provided that Bulgaria benefits from each specific project," the premier said. He assured the opposition M.P. that, to the best of his knowledge, Mr Maxwell does not invest in the BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party] property.

Mr Lukanov said that he is preparing to provide the information Mr Dimitrov requested on the state of the country's economy and will submit it to parliament together with the government's report.

Mr Lukanov was asked to explain the state of affairs in prices and wages. "To my mind, a price reform within the genera! economic reform is necessary and inevitable," he said. Mr Lukanov said that a document on wage indexing and adjustment is in its final drafting stages. The government is holding consultations with the trade unions and with the employers union.

Mr Dimitrov thanked Mr Lukanov for his answers but said he wished they were subjected to debate.

Assembly Fails To Elect President in 3d Vote

AU2607173290 Sofia BTA in English 1627 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Sofia, 26 Jul (BTA)—Neither of the three candidates collected a two-thirds majority in the third round of voting for president at the Grand National Assembly today.

"I for one would vote for the opposition candidate," said Mr. Yanaki Stoilov, one of the youngest Socialist M.P.'s, speaking at today's sitting. Still, he said this would be a justified step if it is followed by a coalition government. In Mr. Stoilov's personal opinion, the accommodation on a president can only be a part, substantial as it is, of a political pact on the character of power. This seems to be the prevailing opinion of the BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party] M.P.'s. The Socialist M.P. moved that the parliamentary factions hold intensive consultations on the matter.

Dr Zhelyu Zhelev predicted in an interview for the BTA that the third round of voting will not produce a winner, either, and that a fourth round may be held before the end of the day. Dr Zhelev said that challenges and new nominations are possible.

"The opposition, however, will not withdraw Dr. Petur Dertliev's nomination, nor will it nominate another candidate for the presidency," Dr. Zhelev said.

He ruled out the possibility of a coalition government. "We remain as firmly committed to our view on the matter as ever," he said, and singled out as a reason the substantive differences between the programmes of the ruling party and the opposition. "Still, we'll support any step of any government which goes ahead with a radical democratic reform," Dr. Zhelev said.

Deputies View Failure

AU2707084090 Sofia BTA in English 1831 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Sofia, July 26 (BTA)— No president of Bulgaria was elected in the fourth round of voting at the Grand National Assembly today. A candidate needs two thirds of the votes to win the election. In all four rounds of voting, two of which were held today, all three candidates performed more or less in the same way. Mr Chavdar Kyuranov, the ruling Bulgarian Socialist parliament, invariably collected the votes of his party cast of whom were obviously unmoved by the arguments of the opposition which campaigns for a head of state from its midst [sentence as received]. Professor Kyuranov seems to have won the credibility of several M.P.'s outside the Socialist Party.

Activists of various groups affiliated to the opposition Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) argued that a SDS president would provide a guarantee of a genuine separation of powers, against the use of force in public life. Their motivation, however, did not tip the scales in favor of Dr Petur Dertliev. The opposition leader of the Social Democratic Party and a popular politician, he declared itself towards Social Democracy [sentence as received].

Voting results both for Dr Dertliev and for Mr Viktor Vulkov, the candidate of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNs), the chances of the opposition tend to improve, although very slightly. Almost all M.P.'s seem to agree that the president should belong to the opposition, but it seems that the BSP parliamentary majority is firmly resolved to link the (?settling) of the presidency question with the formation of a government. The Prime Minister Lukanov sees a consensus on the election of a president, of a government and a program for parliament's work in the socioeconomic sphere as the only way out of the presidential crisis.

Mr Andrey Lukanov said that the political forces carry on their lobby consultations despite the impression of a deadlock. He, too, is making efforts as well as maintains personal contacts with all political forces for a reasonable solution.

He said that the BSP parliamentary faction agrees to a real separation of powers. [Word indistinct], but this can also be a consensus on the key aspects of the future policy, especially in the economic and social sphere. On the basis of this consensus, competent individuals could take part in state institutions. Mr Lukanov explained that he did not have in mind a caretaker government. A coalition in its classical or other form should comprise strong, competent and influential personalities, the premier said.

Even though it was clear that the fourth round of voting would be just as unproductive, it was held under an agreement among the major political forces for their representatives to wait for the fourth round to reveal some tendencies in the preferences for the nominations and then to seek one or two suitable candidates for the presidency.

In a BTA interview Mr Aleksandur Tomov, leader of one of the reformer trends in the BSP, confirmed the possibility of the president belonging to the opposition. In his view this can happen if a general political agreement is adopted on the participation of the political forces in the whole structure of power, including the future government.

A BZNS M.P.'s position even after the fourth round of voting: The future president should belong to irrespective of which party in the united opposition. It is necessary that the future president should come from the opposition, believes Mr Ahmed Dogan, the leader of the Movement for Rights and Freedoms.

SDS M.P.'s Against Joining Coalition Government

AU2607185490 Sofia DEMOKRATSIYA in Bulgarian 18 Jul 90 p 1

["Text" of "declaration" of the Parliamentary Union adopted at their 16 July meeting; place not given]

[Text] Representatives of the Supreme Party Council of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] are persistently proposing joint participation in a coalition government, which is to assume the blame for the country's present disastrous condition. At the same time, this provides a reason for them to accuse the opposition of lacking a constructive approach and of unwillingness to place the interests of Bulgaria above everything.

The Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] cannot participate with its representatives in a government which remains under the control of the BSP parliamentary majority. Such participation is doomed in advance to failure, given that the communist apparatus has not been dismantled at the local levels, in the courts, prosecutors' service, the economic administration, the Army, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Such participation will deprive the country of an opposition and will turn the SDS into a Fatherland-Front-type screen for the BSP.

We declare that we are not conducting a fight for power for its own sake; our union is striving to implement its own political and economic program which is in line with the experience of the developed countries. We do not want to follow alien ideological wild-goose chases or election campaign manifestos about democratic socialism.

The participation of the SDS in a coalition government under these conditions is tantamount to eliminating both the opposition and the difficult democratic process in Bulgaria.

At the same time, we declare that by our participation in a permanently functioning Grand National Assembly we will provide a constructive opposition which will exercise parliamentary control over the future government, and will assist and aid every step this government takes toward a radical renewal of our country and rescuing our country from the economic crisis.

This declaration was adopted at a meeting of the Parliamentary Union on 16 July 1990.

Socialist Youth Union Rallies Against Opposition

AU2607210690 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Announced as a protest action against the street diktat that is obstructing the work of the Grand National Assembly and is exercised by the City of Truth, a rally of the Socialist Youth Union took place in front of the Bulgarian Socialist Party Club in Sofia tonight. The youths protested against the blue color [color of the opposition banners] of Bulgarian Television and Radio and launched accusations against the Union of Democratic Forces for supporting the City of Truth. While this rally proceeded, Father Ambarev was conducting his evening religious service in the City of Truth.

Breakaway Alternative Socialists Seek Partners

AU2607172890 Sofia BTA in English 1631 GMT 26 Jul 90

["ASO (Independents) Seeks Partners"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 26 Jul (BTA)—Five days after 78 delegates walked out of the Fourth National Conference of the Alternative Socialist Organization (ASO) and thus left the Socialist Party, the provisional initiative committee of ASO (Independents) told a news conference that its principal idea will be to form a social democratic centrist bloc with the possible membership of representatives of different parties. The first step to this would probably be a national round-table discussion of the social democratic forces in Bulgaria, which the ASO would initiate. The ASO would seek to restore its clubs and to set up new ones and to cooperate with other political forces. The first talks have already been held, and representatives of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party, the Alternative Socialist Party, Ecoglasnost, the Social Democratic Party (Non-Marxists), the Green Party, and the Federation of Glasnost and Democracy clubs.

'City of Truth' Threatens Nationwide 'Vigil'

AU2607172790 Sofia DEMOKRATSIYA in Bulgarian 17 Jul 90 p 2

["Text" of "Appeal to the Inhabitants of the Cities of Truth and Their Sympathizers Throughout the Country," from "the Inhabitants of the City of Truth in Sofia;" date not given]

[Text] For ten days now we have been standing in front of the Presidency building, waiting for a response to the questions raised in our declaration of 6 July 1990.

However, the result is as follows:

1. Instead of publicly announcing the date of Todor Zhivkov's trial, as we demanded, the defendant has been placed under house arrest.

2. The written "answer" received from the Supreme Party Council of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] is a mere sham. It contains no guarantee that:

—the new president will have no connection with party, state, economic, or military structures, including the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the State Council, which have led the country into a third national catastrophe; and

—no persons will sit in the Grand National Assembly who were responsible for the creation and operation of the death camps, for the invasion of Bulgarian forces into Czechoslovakia in 1968, for covering up the truth about Chernobyl, or for other serious crimes.

3. So far there has been no announcement about the property held by the BSP, nor has it been stated that documents and proof will be provided regarding the manner in which the property was acquired.

In view of the above, the "In the Name of Truth" Movement makes this appeal to all:

We call upon you to join us in a silent seated vigil with candles from 1930 to 2030 [1630 to 1730 GMT] on 16 July 1990; in Sofia, the vigil will be held in the City of Truth.

If by 19 July 1990 there is no announcement on the property held by the BSP, and if the BSP Supreme Council provides no written assurances in connection with the declaration of 6 July 1990, we will declare a one-week national silent vigil, beginning on 20 July 1990 and held every day from 1830 to 1930 [1530 to 1630 GMT].

The inhabitants of the City of Truth in Sofia.

Members of Parliament Meet Activists

AU2607203790 Sofia BTA in English 1926 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Sofia, July 26 (BTA)—A group of M.P.'s representing the Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP), the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) and the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS) held a three-hour-long meeting with residents of the Town of Truth. The M.P.'s were familiarized with the specific demands of the town. Mr Aleksandur Tomov M.P. of the BSP was bombarded with questions about his party's past and renewal, about its symbols and the future of discredited Socialists (former Communists). The Town of Truth expects an answer in writing from the BSP Supreme Council.

Later on Mr Tomov briefed parliament on the meeting, saying that it was held in a spirit of tolerance. "The BSP Supreme Council will answer part of the questions, and we don't find anything disturbing in these questions," he emphasized.

Mr Tomov believes that a result satisfactory for both sides can be achieved on the basis of dialogue and that the reasons which gave rise to this form of civic protest will probably disappear in a matter of days.

Dzhagarov Criticizes Leaders of 10 Nov 'Coup'

AU2607140790 Sofia BTA in English 1111 GMT 26 Jul 90

["Zhivkov's Associate on Developments of November 10"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 26 Jul (BTA)—The developments of November 10 last year were called a "takeover" by the self-proclaimed "participants in the coup d'etat," but in actual fact this myth was created for their own safety—this is how the writer Georgi Dzhagarov, Todor Zhivkov's deputy at the State Council for many years, begins his story about the resignation of the former party and state leader which is published by DEMOKRATSIYA.

According to Dzhagarov, Dobri Dzhurov, Petur Mladenov, Aleksandur Lilov and Andrey Lukanov staged the takeover to rise in the esteem of the people as innovators who drove the "wicked devil" away. They were not against the tyranny, their target was only the tyrant, they wanted and still want to preserve the tyranny with slogans proclaiming democracy and freedom, says Dzhagarov, who demonstratively left the Communist Party immediately after November 10.

He says that Zhivkov wanted to give in his resignation already in October 1988, but at that time all his associates were against it. In the period from October 19, 1988, to the beginning of 1989 Todor Zhivkov's greatest preoccupation was who the party and the country's government should be left to.

On November 9, 1989, at a meeting with Dzhagarov and two other aides, Zhivkov said he would like to nominate Aleksandur Lilov for his successor.

Dzhagarov considers that there was a takeover in the party, but it was after November 10, 1989, when Dzhurov, Mladenov, Lilov and Lukanov squared accounts with everybody who stood or would probably stand in their way.

As to Petur Mladenov, Dzhagarov says that his activity as president of the Republic involved serious violations of the Constitution and the moral code.

Ministry Official on Soviet Troop Damage

AU2607162190 Prague PRACE in Czech 25 Jul 90 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Colonel Frantisek Vasica, director of a CSFR Ministry of Control Department, by "(KJK)"-signed reporter; place and date not given: "The Interim Bill—1,423 Billion Korunas"; first paragraph is PRACE introduction]

[Text] How much the 22-year-long stay by the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia has really cost us is a question which, de facto, no one will ever answer precisely. However, the damage caused by the Soviet troops in the areas where they were stationed is measurable, if only partially. We asked Colonel Frantisek Vasica, director of a CSFR Ministry of Control department, for more information on this subject.

[Vasica] During the first stage of the inquiry, a list was compiled of the damage in the areas occupied by Soviet units in Mimon, Mlada Libava, and Lez. Let me make it clear, these are not the places where all the Soviet units were deployed. Our inquiry teams worked in these areas alongside hydrological research teams, staff from the forestry administrations, and officials from the state conservation offices in the individual districts. The inquiry revealed that the Soviet forces' long-term residence and activity in these areas caused, on the one hand, considerable pollution to underground waters and, on the other hand, damage to woodlands; illegal construction was carried out here at variance with Czechoslovak legal regulations, and no care was provided for cultural monuments.

[PRACE] Could you be more specific about the damage?

[Vasica] As far as pollution of underground and surface waters and soil contamination is concerned, the experts from the hydrological units estimate—on the basis of their inquiry—that approximately one billion korunas will be needed to eradicate this damage. To a certain extent, this sum is "final." It is not envisaged that it will be increased because the actual decontamination work has already started. Damage to the forests has also been "wrapped up." This was caused, first and foremost, by target practice using real ammunition. The estimate of damage in this case amounts to 135 million korunas.

[PRACE] What about the damage to our cultural monuments?

[Vasica] The Soviet Army had at its disposal 11 of the 86 cultural monuments which had been handed over to the Czechoslovak Army at the beginning of the 1950's. Along with the appropriate conservation organs, we carried out an investigation at all of them; we discovered that every one of them had been seriously damaged. We are talking about the old Komarno fortress where a sum of approximately 100 million korunas has been earmarked for the renewal of this national cultural monument. We are also talking about Decin Castle; the sum estimated for the repair of this monument is approximately 70 million korunas. Repair work at the former St. Anna and St. James Churches, places of pilgrimage in the Libava area, is estimated at 60 million korunas. It will cost approximately 30 million korunas to repair the castle at Kurivoj and further millions will be swallowed up in repairing damage to Zdechovice Castle, the Jicin and Bohosudov monasteries, and other cultural buildings.... Overall, we are talking about a sum of 288 million korunas.

[PRACE] These are, of course, expert estimates. How will...

[Vasica, interrupting] According to a CSFR Government decree, this data will be submitted to the Federal Ministry of Finance for discussion at bilateral negotiations between the Czechoslovak and Soviet sides on settling these damages.

[PRACE] Has our ministry's work come to an end then?

[Vasica] ...no. We will continue. During the second stage of the inquiry, damage to communications, buildings, and so on will be estimated. We will finish our work next year after the definitive withdrawal of the Central Group of Soviet Forces from the CSFR.

[PRACE] Will the Soviet side also take part in the investigations?

[Vasica] During the first phase, only representatives from the appropriate Soviet units were present; we had been given their permission to enter the aforementioned military areas. Later, when it became clear that the damage is extensive, the Soviet side invited its specialists in water management and other spheres to the investigations and the problems began to be resolved.... However, I do not mean to say by this that the Soviet side has approved the aforementioned aggregate sum of 1.443 billion korunas. Now, during the course of the bilateral negotiations, we will in fact see how much we will be given....

Soviet Troop Withdrawal From CSFR on Schedule

LD2607181290 Prague CTK in English 1750 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Prague July 26 (CTK)—31,346 Soviet soldiers of the total number of 73,500 have left Czechoslovak territory so far.

The number of Soviet military advisers has been reduced from 402 to 7 and the withdrawal of family members of Soviet soldiers and of Soviet military hardware also continues according to the timetable, Czechoslovak Defence Ministry official Major-General Svatozar Nadovic told newsmen here today.

The withdrawal of Soviet soldiers from Czechoslovakia began on February 26, 1990 on the basis of a Soviet-Czechoslovak agreement signed on this day by Soviet

and Czechoslovak foreign ministers Eduard Shevardnadze and Jiri Dienstbier. Under this accord the withdrawal should be completed on June 30, 1991.

73,500 Soviet soldier were deployed on Czechoslovak territory on the basis of "the Czechoslovak-Soviet agreement on the conditions of a temporary presence of Soviet forces on Czechoslovak territory" of October 16, 1968, aimed at crushing the revival process in the country. East German, Polish, Bulgarian and Hungarian troops, which also took part in the invasion, left Czechoslovak territory during autumn 1968.

The Czechoslovak Government as well as the Warsaw Treaty summit in Moscow in December 1989 called the invasion a gross violation of the norms of relations among states.

Further on Soviet Units Withdrawal

LD2707090190 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] It was announced at yesterday's news conference in Prague that the withdrawal of the Soviet artillery brigade from Jesenik is ending. The air regiment with its SU-27 aircraft has completed its departure from Hradcany. More than 31,000 Soviet soldiers and 17,000 of their families have so far departed from Czechoslovakia. A tank division will start its withdrawal from Milovice from 1 August. This will be followed by the withdrawal of the motorized riflemen division and helicopter regiment from Zvolen and then by the units from Mlada Boleslav. Only one motorized riflemen division of the Soviet Army should remain in Czechoslovakia by the end of February.

Foreign Trade Minister Stracar on Moscow Talks

LD2607214490 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] [Announcer] Slavomir Stracar, federal minister of foreign trade, returned this morning from his two-day working visit to Moscow. Vladimir Kolaja attended a news conference at Ruzyne Airport, where he informed journalists about the results of his visit.

[Kolaja] In my view it was one of the most important recent talks abroad on economic issues. It is because it concerned failings in supplies of important raw materials: above all crude oil, iron ore, nickel, and cotton. Another point of the agenda concerned concluding the contracts regarding export and import—next year already in freely convertible currencies—and specifying their details. An agreement on the method of conversion of almost five billion Rubles, which the Soviet Union is going to owe us by the end of this year, was of the same importance. Slavomir Stracar spoke to the journalists about this issue:

[Begin recording] [Stracar, in Slovak] There is a need to say openly that despite very intensive talks and doubtless effort of the two sides to respect the specific internal problems, we did not succeed in reaching an acceptable solution to any of these problems.

Though we did not achieve what we intended to achieve, I do not consider this trip and our effort to be useless because we clarified our standpoints. We demanded that the Soviet Union supply us with all the crude oil as agreed in the contract. Because of the problems with crude oil products in the Soviet Union, the officials did not promise us to comply with this. We proposed to the Soviet Union a partial compensation of the supplies of crude oil by increased supplies of gas, which we would pass to Austria or other Western countries to be processed there to gain in this way raw materials which we lack - i.e., methanol and other chemical materials. The Soviet side promised to consider this possibility and will let us know soon if this is possible.

From what I have already mentioned, it is unequivocally clear that talks will continue as the two sides are interested in reaching a solution acceptable to both sides regarding the supplies this year. The Soviet Union will strive to supply us with necessary raw materials this year.

Nevertheless, the principal solution is that the entire Czechoslovak economy must process raw materials in different ways, must use them in different ways. I see only one way out: quickly begin with restructuring the Czechoslovak national economy, restructuring our industry to reduce the use of raw materials and energy with the aim of not depending heavily on supplies from other countries. Regardless from where we are going to buy them, if from the Persian Gulf, North Sea, or the Soviet Union, this task is clear.

[Kolaja] Mr. Minister, what development in our trade relations with the Soviet Union do you expect in the near future? Will our active balance grow still further or, on the contrary, will it decrease in the future?

[Stracar] In my view the Soviet market is so extensive and offers so many opportunities for the future that the Czechoslovak Government and Czechoslovak industry should in any case stay at the Soviet market and strive to stay at the Soviet market. We therefore would like to use our active balance in the years to come. [end recording]

Stracar on Trade Balance With USSR

LD2607215590 Prague Television Service in Czech 2000 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] The situation is this year's deliveries of iron ore, nickel, and cotton is serious. They have also found themselves in a carry-over situation which is hard to balance. In order to facilitate financial transactions in freely convertible currencies, our side envisages that in trade with the USSR we have a considerably large active balance. In the beginning this could represent some kind of a buffer in the transition to payments in foreign currencies. Minister Stracar said the following about this:

[Begin Stracar recording] Our active balance consists one could say of three variables: It is a government credit

which was granted in the past to the USSR for the import or export of our produce to the value of 2 billion rubles. The second thing is our active balance, which will be achieved this year. The third source of resources are integrative stocks and shares. The agreement about granting credit envisages that drawing upon this credit will be possible from our side in the form of deliveries of goods following the year 1995. [end recording]

Government News Conference on 1968 Invasion

LD2607175290 Prague CTK in English 1544 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Prague July 26 (CTK)—There were only two options for the Czechoslovak reform process in 1968 known as the "Prague Spring" - either to end or face a foreign military intervention, Czechoslovak historian Frantisek Janacek told a press conference here today.

The press conference, organized by the Czechoslovak Ministry of Defence, the "Military Revival Association" grouping Czechoslovak officers persecuted by the communists in the years 1948-89 and the Czechoslovak Government Commission for the analysis of the 1968-70 period in Czechoslovakia, was the first one on the August 1968 events in Czechoslovakia and their repercussions held after the November 1989 revolution in the country.

In August 1968 Czechoslovakia was occupied by the Soviet, GDR, Polish, Bulgarian and Hungarian troops. The aim of the invasion, which started during the night of August 20-21, was the crushing of extensive social reforms initiated in Czechoslovakia by the Communist Party in January 1968. The Sense of the reforms was the dismantling of the Stalinist model of socialism. Poland and Hungary described the invasion as a mistake and apologized to Czechoslovakia already in the summer of 1989, other participants in the invasion followed them in December 1989. The 1968 invasion enabled the Soviet Union to deploy its troops in Czechoslovakia's territory. The withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country started on February 26, 1990 and is to be completed by the middle of 1991.

It was evident at the press conference that some Czechoslovak historians believe that the invasion by strong Soviet troops of Czechoslovak in August 1968 was linked with military-strategic intentions of the Brezhnev leadership aimed at strengthening Soviet power in Europe. The reforms carried out in Czechoslovakia, which were interpreted as the restoration of capitalism, were just a pretext for the intervention. The Soviet Union intended already then allegedly to deploy its missiles of strategic importance in Czechoslovakia with the aim to reverse the balance of forces in Europe.

Historian Josef Belda pointed out that the Soviet Union failed to deploy its troops in Czechoslovakia already in 1948, then in the first half of the 1950s and finally in 1966 when the Soviet Union intended to station two divisions in Czechoslovakia.

Members of the government commission informed journalists that besides the Czechoslovak archives they are studying documents in the archives of the countries whose troops took part in the invasion. The best cooperation has been so far with Hungary where valuable information has been gained that the final decision about the date of the invasion was taken around August 16, 1968. The Soviet Union has not yet permitted the Czech historians to study its archives, they said and voiced the hope that the situation will improve now after the arrival of the new Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia Boris Pankin.

As regards the "letter of invitation" which a group of Czechoslovak conservative leading representatives is believed to have sent to Soviet leaders with the aim to initiate the intervention in 1968 and crush the reforms in Czechoslovakia, the commission has not gained it yet. In the historians' opinion, the letter was only used to justify the invasion, it was not the reason for the Moscow intervention.

According to preliminary information of the commission in 1968 Czechoslovakia was attacked in the first wave by 145,000 soldiers of five Warsaw Treaty [Pact] armies with 4,600 tanks, supported by 25 air force regiments. There were 27 divisions in Czechoslovakia one week after the start of the invasion in which at least 96 Czechoslovaks were killed and one Bulgarian corporal murdered by the citizens. Representative of the "Military Revival Association" Antonin Ztrustek said that Soviet losses occurred in the course of the troops' activities or were the result of a "very harsh reprimand by Soviet courts".

Former commander of the Western Military Region, General Stanislav Prochazka said that the first wave of Soviet troops was made up of Latvians, Lithuanians, Estonians, Georgians and members of other non-Russian Soviet nations. He also confirmed the participation of reconnaissance and logistics units of two divisions of the Leipzig Military Region of the East German Army about which doubts have been expressed in the past few weeks.

Commentary on Rebuke to Havel Over Goncz Talks

AU2607171790 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 25 Jul 90 p 2

[Oldrich Zabojnik commentary: "Only As Far As Lanzhot?"]

[Text] There is no need to defend the president. On numerous occasions it has been demonstrated that he can defend himself. Nevertheless, I feel compelled not to let pass without notice something which concerns his office and the reputation of the state as well. He was reminded that in the future he should give advance notice of any talks he intends to hold with foreigners concerning Slovakia. Apparently, the people in Bratislava knew full well why they did this. The president also knows why this was done. Of course he also knows that in politics the following is true: When two dogs fight for

a bone, a third one tries to run away with it. Therefore, obviously, any talks which he enters into must be in the interest of the entire federation—that should be beyond all doubt.

If we agree that in Czechoslovakia the highest prestige is commanded by the post of the president, to be precise that of a particular president, then publicly discussing the inviolability of his interests does not seem to be the most prudent thing to do. Even the most democratic countries have their intimate secrets. After all, there is a sufficient number of people, at home as well as abroad—perhaps our closest neighbors—who are laughing at our, sometimes still infant, steps toward becoming a democratically rules state.

Certainly, there were no bad intentions in the reminder to the president. Certainly, historical as well as the more recent Slovak experiences were taken into account in this particular international contact. It appeared, however, as if the jurisdiction of our state's highest representative ended in Lanzhot [town on the Moravian-Slovak border]. Considering the well-known agitation in Moravia, this [jurisdiction] border should move to, let us say, Svitavy [town on the Bohemian-Moravian border]. And, of course, one could find people who would like it best—perhaps, even now—located at the Matthias gate [at the Prague Castle].

First Postwar Issuance of Bonds

AU2607172990 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 25 Jul 90 p 1

[CTK report: "An Agreement Worth 350 million Dollars"]

[Text] Frankfurt am Main— Recently, representatives of the Czechoslovak Commercial Bank and of a consortium of 34 foreign banks, headed by Kommerz Bank from Frankfurt am Main, signed an agreement on issuing Eurobonds—amounting to 350 million dollars— by the Czechoslovak Commercial Bank on the FRG's capital market. This is the first issuance of this kind in Czechoslovak postwar history. Bonds with a nominal value of 1,000 and 10,000 Deutsche marks are intended for institutions, as well as for small investors, at the issue price of 100.75 percent. Their maturity is five years with ten-percent-per-year coupons attached. Their issue is guaranteed by the Czechoslovak State Bank, whose representatives took part in the Frankfurt talks.

The West German market reacted positively to this kind of loan. The acquired funds will be used for financing Czechoslovak imports.

Government To Continue Nuclear Plant Operation

LD2607165990 Prague CTK in English 1627 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Prague July 26 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Government decided at its session today that the V-1 nuclear power plant in Jaslovske Bohunice, West Slovakia will continue operation at least until three expertises [as received] have been carried out, i.e. by the end of November 1990.

The information was given by government spokesman Zbynek Fiala at a press conference today. The Austrian Government has demanded an immediate shutdown of the plant.

The Czechoslovak Government met an Austrian request that representatives of the Austrian Government participate in expertises which will be started by the West German company Siemens on August 7, or form its own group of experts. Siemens has equipped the power station with diagnostication equipment which is to increase safety.

In addition to expertises to be carried out by Siemens and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) also the European Community will send its commission to Jaslovske Bohunice. The Czechoslovak Government believes that the three expertises will ensure an independent view on the problem of safety and shutdown of the nuclear power station if necessary.

The government asked ministers Josef Vavrousek and Vladimir Dlouhy to form a Czechoslovak commission for a comprehensive assessment of the condition of the V-1 nuclear power plant in Jaslovske Bohunice.

The Czechoslovak Government issued a statement on the V-1 nuclear power plant in Jaslovske Bohunice which says that it reacts to reports in Czechoslovak and foreign, especially Austrian, media concerning operation of the Bohunice plant, and primarily an interview given by Jiri Beranek, former chief nuclear safety inspector of the Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission, to the Slovak paper NOVE SLOVO on June 14, 1990. Besides details about the power plant's safety standards the information also contained a warning against its continued operation. "The government declares that it is fully aware of its responsibility to its own citizens and neighbouring states. At the same time it does not regard some statements on the Austrian part as proper with regard to the principles of friendly relations between neighbouring states".

The government noted that the structure, location and safety system of the plant "are not up to the present world standard. However, despite preliminary findings that the condition of the V-1 plant is not fully satisfactory, it is not necessary to stop its operation".

The government noted that about 35 similar reactors are in operation in east and west at present. The V-1 plant in Jaslovske Bohunice is the last, i.e. the youngest power station of this type built in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance member states and its operating reliablity is still of a world standard. A program of increasing the safety and operating reliability of the plant was worked out in 1986 and has been gradually implemented.

Operation is currently regulated by the principles of a special regime approved and monitored by the state

inspection for nuclear safety of the Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission. The plant uses diagnostication equipment supplied by Siemens - KWU and its condition is assessed in detail at regular working sessions of the operating body and the state inspection, the government statement said.

National Security Chairman on Secret Files

LD2607132990 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] The National Security Committee of parliament has held its session, which was a closed consultation. However, our staff member has learned that the justice minister delivered his usual monthly briefing, which dealt with the question of how many times secret service means have been employed in the past months. Further details were given to Laszlo Gardonyi during the break by Gabor Demszky, chairman of the National Security Committee.

[Begin recording] [Demszky] The problem here is that our committee is unable to look into these affairs. For the time being all we can do is hear figures and the types of cases. The permits to employ secret means, are connected with terrorism, intelligence activity, and in certain cases with serious crimes, and murders. The problem here is the absence of legal regulation.

The good news is that in the beginning of September the draft bill, formulated by Peter Boross, minister without portfolio, together with experts of the Interior Ministry and the National Security Office, will be put before the plenary session. So, the question of legal settlement and regulation, will be resolved.

[Gardonyi] It was noted that telephones are again being tapped. In what cases did the minister grant authorization?

[Demszky] I cannot give any more complete information either about [word indistinct] cases or about their number. I must also reassure everyone that there is no telephone tapping against Hungarian citizens.

[Gardonyi] Minister Boross has been dealing with national security matters for a short time now. What is the division of labor between the committee and the minister without portfolio? Who supervises whom?

[Demszky] Minister Without Portfolio Peter Boross supervises the two civilian bureaus, the Information Office, and the National Security Office, the two secret services. This represents real operative control. At the same time Mr. Boross regularly reports to the committee about the progress of reorganization in these two bureaus. The division of labor essentially is that naturally the minister, i.e. the administration, carries out the supervisory work and direction. In this connection our committee has only the right to hear reports.

[Gardonyi] For weeks we have been hearing that there is a list of 1,600 informers [besugo]. Has any more precise information emerged about this or not?

[Demszky] Well, I do not know about a list of 1,600 informers. It is a fact that the 3/3 department worked with a network of informers. Now, it is true that personal files exist of network personnel (? who committed crimes). At the same time, on the orders of Deputy Minister Pallagi, the reports that had been prepared by this network were destroyed last fall. This matter is extremely problematical and it cannot be proved what a person who worked for the network really did, what kind of information he gave. At the same time, because of the documents having been destroyed, it cannot be proved either what kind of activity the 3/3 department carried out to the detriment of Hungarian citizens. In other words, if someone turns to our committee, or to the Prosecutor's Office, saying it's a pity because he did not get a job, or because he did not get a passport, or it's a shame they interfered in his private life, in other words that they committed crimes against him. It will then not be possible to prove this, since the documents have been destroyed.

[Gardonyi] Is there any hope, or is there any intention, that this list will see the light of day?

[Demszky] I believe that the existing network files, which at present are there in the record office of the (? so-called) processing group direction, have been put under embargo, and this is correct. As a matter of fact, by themselves, these files prove nothing. [end recording]

Federal Government Holds Regular Session

LD2607200290 Prague CTK in English 1955 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Prague July 26 (CTK)—Organization of the legislative process at the Federal Government level, the work of a new economic council, the state's ecological policy concept, a bill on parental allowances and documents agreed upon in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance were discussed by the Czechoslovak Federal Government at its regular Thursday's session here today.

The session was presided over by Deputy Premier Vaclav Vales.

According to preliminary considerations, another 49 bills are to be put forward this year but this number will have to be reduced to allow the approval of only really necessary bills. This concerns especially the economic sphere where the transition to a market economy should be regulated by the adoption of a comprehensive trade code.

The government decided to reinvigorate its economic council in a new composition, with a new leadership and with different orientation. The council, led by Deputy Premier Vaclav Vales, now consists only of ministers responsible for the economic policy of the government.

The council is a purely working body. In constradistinction to the past practices, trade union representatives will not be invited to the economic council but to a new tripartite body in which the trade unions would have an equal status with the other two—corporations and the state.

The government approved a state ecological policy concept based on the principles of prevention, cooperation and direct responsibility.

It also approved a bill—parental allowance according to which a parent looking after at least one child under three years of age (six years if the child is seriously handicapped) will receive 900 crowns monthly.

The Federal Government discussed the recent influx of refugees from Albania, of Turkish citizens of Kurdish nationality, Romanian citizens (including those whose ancestors were of Czech origin), the events at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Havana and the information of the press about Soviet soldiers asking for asylum in Czechoslovakia, stressing that the state has not been prepared to face all these realities. After consultations with the Czech and Slovak Governments the Federal Government will appoint commissioners for refugees, solve legal aspects of their stay, accommodate them in the buildings which are vacant after the withdrawal of Soviet troops and establish contacts with the office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees.

Participants in the session dealt with the report of a special commission created at the 45th session of the council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) on the preparation of a new economic cooperation system between its member states. They called for a simple structure of the new organization which would provide all states with the biggest possible autonomy and stressed that its character should be above all informative and consultative. CMEA's legal successor should be an intergovernmental organization provisonally called the 'council' which would have only one representative body instead of the former 20.

The government reviewed the contractual documents agreed upon in the CMEA framework and stressed that with some exceptions all of them have been surpassed by the member states' political and economic development. Almost all of the 474 program, normative and contractual documents agreed upon since 1949 must be principally amended or abolished, the government said, adding that as regards the international economic organizations created by the CMEA member states, Czechoslovakia is interested in the activities of the majority of them.

The government entrusted Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier and Minister of the Government Josef Vavrousek with working out a draft for the holding of the second conference of environment ministers of the European Communities and the countries of Eastern and Central Europe, attended by representatives of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), in Prague in January next year.

Poll Shows National Party Gains in Slovakia

LD2607185390 Prague CTK in English 1732 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Bratislava July 26 (CTK)—The Slovak National Party (SNS), regarded by many as separatist, is the only political force in Slovakia whose popularity is increasing, according to a public opinion poll carried out by the gallup method July 10-18.

The popularity of all the other parties has declined since the elections in early June: of the Christian Democratic Movement (KDH) by 4.2 per cent, Public Against Violence (VPN) by 2.0 per cent and the Slovak Communist Party (KSS) by 1.8 per cent (they gained 19.20, 29.34 and 13.34 per cent of votes in the elections to the Slovak National Parliament respectively).

If elctions were held again now, the National Party, which was founded only at the beginning of March, would gain 18.8 per cent of votes, five per cent more than a month ago, and would trail second behind the Public Against Violence movement.

The poll, in which 1,016 respondents were interviewed, showed that many people become "undecided" after "their" parties fail to make a greater political impact and are losing sympathy. The growing popularity of the SNS is also attributed to the growing interest of the Slovaks in the solution of Slovak affairs on the basis of equality. The SNS is in opposition and thus not associated with unpopular measures taken recently.

Almost 60 per cent of those asked in the poll were very satisfied or satisfied with the road followed by Czechoslovakia after November 1989. Views on the composition of political forces in the Slovak National Council were much less united.

Only 18.7 per cent were satisifed with the composition of the government. Those unsatisfied had objections to individual members (34.9 per cent), their competence (30.9 per cent) and 20 per cent believed that the composition of the government is not in harmony with the results of the elections.

29.8 per cent believe that there are sufficient guarantees that the government and parliament will be under public control, 42 per cent think that the guarantees are insufficient and 27.5 per cent do not know.

Slovak Nationalists Deny New Movement Affiliation

AU2607172190 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 25 Jul 90 p 2

["Text" of declaration issued by the Slovak National Party; place and date not given: "Slovak National Party Standpoint"]

[Text] Vitazoslav Moric, Slovak National Party [SNS] chairman, has expressed—based on the authority given to him by the SNS Central Council—his disapproval of the SNS being connected with the newly created Slovak National Democratic Movement [SNDH]. No SNS representative was present at the SNDH constituent assembly. The SNS Central Council assumes that the NARODNA OBRODA reporter, who was present at the constituent meeting, was misinformed. Similar behavior by the Freedom Party and by the Independent Party of Slovaks was noted four days before the elections, when these two parties unilaterally left the Slovak National Block without giving advanced notice to the SNS. The SNS leadership states that it will continue to push for the real and justified state and national interests of Slovakia and that it wants to remain a unifying force which will guarantee spiritual and material welfare for all Slovaks.

Freedom Party Protests SNS Statement

AU2707111790 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 26 Jul 90 p 7

[Statement issued by the provisional leadership of the Freedom Party; place and date not given]

[Text] The provisional leadership of the Freedom Party deems it necessary to protest the statement by the Central Council of the Slovak National Party [SNS] which was conveyed by Mr. V. Moric to the editorial staff of NARODNA OBRODA, and published by this newspaper on 24 July 1990 [date as published]. In its statement the SNS Central Council falsely suspects the Freedom Party of participating in the assembly of the Slovak National Democratic Movement [on 21 July], and tries to formalistically [formalisticky] explain the Freedom Party's withdrawal from the Slovak National Bloc. The Freedom Party declares that it did not participate in the constituent assembly of the Slovak National Democratic Movement.

As far as the withdrawal of the Freedom Party from the Slovak National Bloc is concerned, it was motivated by the failure of the SNS to accept the Freedom Party's condition for membership in this bloc—embracing a confederative arrangement of the republic—as well as by the toleration of and support for fanatical and demagogic statements at SNS preelection rallies, and the SNS's misuse of the Slovaks' national feelings in the interest of cheap political gains. The activities of the SNS have done harm to, and continue to damage, the international interests of Slovakia as well as the efforts to gain a settlement of the relations between the Slovak and Czech nations on the basis of equality.

The provisional leadership of the Freedom Party believes that by having usurped the right to act as the sole spokesman for the Slovak nation, the present SNS leadership secludes itself from cooperation with the smaller nationally minded parties in Slovakia. Today, more than ever before, it is necessary for all nationally minded Slovak parties to join forces in order to achieve full equality and self- determination for the Slovak nation.

The Freedom Party will, as an extra-parliamentarian opposition party, assert its realistic national program and the principles of a social market economy, and fight for the preservation of the basic social guarantees of all strata of the Slovak nation.

Movement for Independent Slovakia Declaration

AU2607174090 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jul 90 pp 1, 2

[CTK report on statement from "new national movement, the Movement for and Independent Slovakia": "To Destroy Czechoslovakia"]

[Text] Bratislava— It is known that Slovaks are a peace-loving, hospitable, and calm people striving for freedom and independence. Unfortunately, it is also known that these qualities can be misused, which was done in the past by some neighboring nations to their own benefit. This is why for centuries we had to and still have to protect ourselves against the occupation of our territory, the engulfing of our national cultural values, and the limitations imposed on and casting doubts upon our national identity and history.

After 17 November 1989, a number of political parties and movements were established which embrace the awakening and formation of the Slovaks' national conscience and push for meeting national interests leading to independence in all areas of national life. We realize, at the same time, that national forces must be activated at all times, they must encourage one another in the determined course toward a sovereign and independent Slovak statehood, toward an independent Slovak Republic.

Our movement, entitled Movement for an Independent Slovakia, has been established and identifies itself with the goals of the political parties and movements which are awakening Slovakia from political lethargy and against the possible waning of the responsibility of state and political organs in the Slovak Republic in their endeavor for the declaration of an independent Slovak Republic.

GERMAN UNIFICATION

Notice to Readers: *Beginning 30 July, reportage concerning German unification will not be published under the GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC section of the East Europe DAILY REPORT. In order to provide information on the topic in one location for the benefit of our readers, material from the GDR and FRG, as well as other media will be found in the German Unification Attachment to the West Europe DAILY REPORT.*

SPD To Remain in Government Despite Discord

Liberals Might Return to Coalition

LD2607155590 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1422 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR's Liberals today made it clear that it is not their aim to destabilize the government and, at the same time, leading Liberal politicians hinted at the possibility of their returning to the coalition government.

"If Mr. de Maiziere places value on Liberal ministers working in his cabinet, then we will not oppose this," Rainer Ortleb, chairman of the League of Free Democrats and the Liberal People's Chamber Group, stated to ADN on the latest statements by the prime minister. There appears to be movement on the matter. He added: "We expect a clear political decision from the prime minister and not an exchange of arguments as has been announced for Friday."

There are now more important things than arguments within the coalition and government in the GDR, i.e., German unity within the year and a relevant parliament able to put the people's will into practice. [passage omitted]

Another leading Liberal politician, the parliamentary business manager, Conrad-Michael Lehment, has spoken of the prospect of the Liberals returning to the government in the event of Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere (CDU) [Christian Democratic Union] resigning. His successor should be State Secretary Guenter Krause, he said in a prereleased interview with the HAMBURGER ABENDBLATT (Friday edition). Lehment said that De Maiziere is playing the savior of a nonexistent "GDR nation" and is thus becoming a hindrance to unification.

State Secretary Krause has meanwhile rejected Lehment's statements. "A party which has just taken leave of the work of government and thus expressed its resignation about problems in our joint work should not make fresh demands, but should responsibly help to find a compromise," Krause stated this afternoon. Prime Minister de Maiziere has the confidence of the GDR people and the process of unification is being led responsibly by him. "For this reason, the basis of law and order and legal security in a future Germany must first of all be settled in a unification treaty. If the Liberals are considering ways of continuing to be in the coalition," Krause added, "then spectacular and public demands for changes in personnel are not the way to return to the coalition." He will continue to support the work of the prime minister in his capacity as the chairman of the CDU People's Chamber Group and parlimentary state secretary.

SPD, CDU See Dispute Compromises

LD2607174190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Bonn (ADN)—Immediately before the start of the joint session of both "German Unity" parliamentary committees in Bonn, GDR politicians agreed on starting points for a compromise solution on the dispute about electoral legislation. The chairman of the Social Democratic Party [SPD] parliamentary group Gerhard Schroeder described the latest proposals and signals from the union parties in Bonn and East Berlin with the following words: "Things are moving in the right direction." He was optimistic about being able to continue with work in the government. Like the Western SPD, the GDR sister party also supports uniform election conditions and a uniform five-percent hurdle relating to the entire area of a united Germany. Anything else is "neither fish nor fowl." However, they have come to Bonn to hear other people's opinion. According to Schroeder, the aim of his party is not a motley parliament but one which is capable of acting.

State Secretary Guenther Krause (CDU) [Christian Democratic Union] expects agreement on a way of proceeding which will achieve a "sensible solution" with the least disadvantages from the exchange of opinions with Bundestag deputies. The GDR negotiator hopes that issues related to the State Treaty will finally be cleared up by mid-August. Krause expressly pointed out that the differences of opinion are not endangering the timetable for German unity. The state secretary described the CDU's negotiating position as follows: Security under the law must be achieved by as many GDR citizens as possible knowing that they are represented in the future parliament.

De Maiziere Expects Resolution

LD2607200490 Hamburg DPA in German 1914 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Berlin (DPA)—Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere [Christian Democratic Union, CDU] assumes that there will now be elections in a united all-German electoral area and that the as yet unresolved election hurdle will apply in each land. The prime minister told journalists in East Berlin this evening that this solution was emerging in the Committee for German Unity.

De Maiziere welcomed a solution of this nature. He intimated that from his viewpoint the government coalition in East Berlin is saved. The Liberals, too, have the possibility of returning to the government.

The application of the five-percent hurdle in each land, which would number 16 including Berlin after German unification, would also allow smaller parties to enter the Bundestag if they exceed the still to be resolved election hurdle.

De Maiziere said that the compromise that was now emerging in the Committee for German Unity went in the direction of the 1949 electoral law, when there was one unified electoral area but where the election hurdles were valid in each federal land. De Maiziere said that now they have succeeded in "unraveling the Gordian knot."

He assumed that now the Social Democratic Party [SPD] parliamentary group would also agree to the compromise negotiated in the committee. De Maiziere emphasized that the accession of the GDR should not take place until after the ratification of the unification treaty. He believes that there will soon be a solution to this, too. The prime minister thinks that the compromise motion made by the CDU/DA [Democratic Awakening] parliamentary group has also played a decisive role for the compromise in the electoral area. For this motion, which was passed on Sunday evening in the People's Chamber, helped to transfer the decision to the All-German committee and the two governments.

The prime minister said that he had always supported the path to the goal having to be delineated if no consensus could be found in the GDR. "Sometimes, like in mountain-climbing, the path is the goal." He was interested in solving the conflict because otherwise the amendment to the motion would not have been submitted by his parliamentary group. "The CDU parliamentary group set the foundations for a solution on Sunday night."

What was decisive for him was the fact that "neither the People's Chamber could decide with binding effect for the FRG nor the Bundestag with binding effect for the GDR. Therefore, the governments and the Committee for German Unity have also been included. Now, as agreed in Bonn, the electoral modalities will be established in a treaty. De Maiziere said: "I will not be able to refuse to agree to a democratically reached agreement."

De Maiziere welcomed the fact that now the idea has won through "that autumn groups, too," who brought about the change in the GDR "will not be without chances." De Maiziere also said: "Everything that is resolved, no matter what, will have a disadvantageous effect on the large parties, if one wants to describe as a disadvantage the fact that democracy prevails."

On the date for accession the prime minster said that if it were up to him then the accession should be resolved in a dignified manner in the very last session of the GDR People's Chamber. Afterward, the GDR Government would remain in office in an acting capacity until the new all-German government was formed.

Thierse Does Not Foresee Breakup

LD2707103390 Hamburg DPA in German 0920 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Berlin (DPA)—The chairman of the GDR-Social Democratic Party [SPD], Wolfgang Thierse, does not expect the GDR Government coalition to break up. Immediately before the start of the Social Democratic Party parliamentary group session in East Berlin today, he said that the latest compromise in the Committee of German Unity on a joint electoral area and election law certainly "made his parliamentary group optimistic." He described the latest solution as a "success" and proof that Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere's position had been "untenable."

The still unresolved issue of the threshold, in the view of the GDR SPD chairman, will be the subject of discussion over the next 10 days. The proposal of a land-based threshold is above all the concept of the Christian Democratic Union, Thierse said. This does not, however, meet with the approval of all parties. Such a solution would contradict the "principle of equality," Thierse said.

The SPD chairman called upon the prime minister to end his silence and to assure the SPD as well that it is an "equal partner" in the negotiations on the unification treaty.

A land-based five-percent threshold in the first all-German elections is out of the question for the GDR SPD. This was stressed by Thierse, SPD group leader Richard Schroeder, and Bonn SPD politician Horst Ehmke, who is also attending the parliamentary group meeting in East Berlin. Schroeder spoke of other ideas that would be put to the group. The five-percent clause in individual laender is no solution. The SPD does indeed intend to remain in the coalition, but not under any circumstances.

Thierse said that the SPD rejects the land-based threshold because of the injustices associated with it. Now other possibilities are being discussed in order to enable smaller parties to get into parliament. Apparently Thierse means by this the so-called piggy-back procedure, by means of which deputies from small parties can get into parliament through list alliances with large parties.

At the start of the group meeting, not all the members of the 88-strong SPD people's chamber group were present. Some deputies were specially recalled from vacation.

Liberals' Return 'Feasible'

LD2707110790 Hamburg DPA in German 1040 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Berlin (DPA)—The Socialist Unity Party of Germany sucessor organizationm, the Party for Democratic Socialism [PDS], also favors the "compromise formula" found by the committee for German unity yesterday on a joint electoral area and unified electoral law in the first all-German elections. PDS Executive member Klaus Hoepcke said in East Berlin today that since his party would not succeed in implementing its demand for the repeal of the election hurdle, the application of the hurdle in each federal state is acceptable. In all-German elections the PDS reckons it would receive "millions of votes."

The spokesman for the GDR-Liberals, Wulf Oehme, told ADN today that the Liberals' return to the government coalition is feasible but is not at present a presssing task. The parliamentary group won through on its main points in the agreement reached in Bonn. It remains to be seen what specific points would be included in the overall compromise package.

SPD To Remain in Coalition

LD2707110690 Hamburg DPA in German 1047 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Berliin (DPA)—At its meeting in East Berlin today, the Social Democratic Party [SPD] People's Chamber group came out in favor of remaining in the government coalition. This decision is not undisputed within the party, the party revealed. Those in favor include former SPD Chairman Ibrahim Boehme. SPD Deputy Chairman Karl-August Kamilli, on the other hand, refused to attend the meeting, saying that in view of the clearly expressed stand of his party, it is the turn of Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere to act and not that of the SPD.

Bergmann-Pohl Admits CDU-PDS Cooperation

LD2607170790 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1626 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Bonn (ADN)—People's Chamber President Sabine Bergmann-Pohl sees a "feasible way" toward an electoral treaty in the proposal by the Bonn coalition parties for a uniform electoral law in a united election area. As she stated to German [GDR] Television in Bonn today before the joint session of the "German Unity" committees, she would like to see a positive result from this round of discussions. This is important for the unity of the East Berlin coalition.

The GDR head of state at the same time asked her country's citizens to be understanding about this dispute. As she said, much depends on the issue of electing the first joint parliament. Other issues are not being disregarded on account of this.

The CDU [Christian Democratic Union] politician reacted calmly to the accusation, particularly by the SPD [Social Democratic Party], that the CDU would collaborate with the PDS [Party of Democratic Socialism] in the People's Chamber: after all, one is living in a democracy or is attempting to build it. Everyone can make his own decision and vote as he thinks.

SPD's Thierse Discusses Second State Treaty

AU2707121890 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 27 Jul 90 p 4

[Interview with Wolfgang Thierse, Social Democratic Party of Germany chairman, by unidentified reporter; place and date not given: "This Party Is Much More Harmless Than One Thinks"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [DIE WELT] What must be set down in the second State Treaty?

[Thierse] In addition to the election conditions, which might be settled in an election treaty, the prospects for a new all-German constitution on the basis of the Basic Law—when if not now? This includes a modern view of the basic rights. It is essential to guarantee actionable individual rights toward the state, but this should be supplemented with basic social rights, such as the right to work, to appropriate housing, and to environmental protection. And these should be the goals of the state, basic guidelines for any kind of government work. Agreeing on these goals and then struggling in a democratic way for the paths toward these goals would be a great chance for really growing together. The core of the second State Treaty are the legal transition regulations. We must not overtax the people, the administrations, and the courts in the GDR with a sudden transformation. In addition, we have to ensure the property rights of the GDR citizens—the results of the land reform; otherwise we will have unrest in the rural areas for 20 years. On the issue of real estate, we have to achieve a compromise which protects us against an avalanche of lawsuits. Many people who now live in the FRG lost their property involuntarily, because they had to flee. However, without a compromise many people here would now be in danger of losing what they acquired in good faith. "Compensation" is to be paid—but to whom and from what? From the Trust Authority, from the FRG budget, from the five new laender? Regarding apartments, hire-purchase possibilities must be established for GDR citizens so that we can go on living in our apartments.

[DIE WELT] Is the two-thirds majority for the State Treaty in the GDR now more important than a government majority?

[Thierse] Perhaps it is De Maiziere's secret idea that he no longer needs the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] for the government but only for the two-thirds coalition, and therefore he is becoming increasingly reckless. It is a question of self-respect whether we accept this without objection and without consequences. The Christian Democratic Union of Germany is increasingly trying to pretend that all successes in negotiations are its own successes and that the failures in the government work are the fault of the SPD. No one can tolerate this in the long run. It is impossible for one partner to be humiliated. The party grass roots are incredibly furious. I hardly dare to open the letters I get.

[DIE WELT] Would the GDR SPD also have decided for Lafontaine as the candidate for the chancellor's office?

[Thierse] He is highly acceptable for us because his clear profile meets with approval here. In December the national question, which Lafontaine has never focused on, will be basically solved. Then living together has to be organized in detail—economically, socially, in terms of environmental policy. In this respect Lafontaine has an attractive profile.

[DIE WELT] Thus, Kohl for unity, and then Lafontaine for redistribution?

[Thierse] As of December the social question will be the national question.

Soviet Army Command Denies Weapons Trade

LD2607181390 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] According to the command of the Soviet Southern Army Group, there is no foundation to or reality in the allegations that Soviet soldiers are selling weapons to Hungarian individuals. In its communique, the command expresses the opinion that Soviet prosecution organs warned police headquarters that Hungarian citizens wished to acquire weapons, thus preempting any kind of weapons trading. The command of the Soviet Southern Army Group emphasizes that they carefully check the weapons and combat equipment in their possession.

Data Cited on Effects of Soviet Oil Cutoff

LD2607180590 Budapest MTI in English 1443 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 26, 1990 (MTI-ECONEWS)—On July 10, on the pretext of some technical malfunction, the Soviet Union turned off the 'oil tap' to Hungary for one-and-a-half days, re-opening it by announcing it would be cutting deliveries by 30 per cent in the third quarter, supplying only 1.134 million tonnes instead of the contracted amount of 1.62 million tonnes.

A senior official at the Hungarian Oil and Gas Trust (OKGT) was quoted by the weekly 'HETI VILAGGAZDASAG' as saying the chances of deliveries returning to the contracted level in the fourth quarter are also rather slim. In fact, it seems optimistic for the OKGT to estimate that the Soviet Union will deliver about 1 million tonnes less oil than contracted by the end of the year.

The shortage in supply is compelling Hungary to impose considerable hydrocarbon export controls.

Last year, Hungarian companies sold 400 million US dollars' worth of mineral oil and oil products on West European markets, but this year, they will have to cut exports by 600,000 tonnes and lose an income of 70 million USD.

The implications are no less grim for the state budget, which stands to lose an income of 4.4 billion forints on tax.

Since January 1 this year, Hungary has been buying Soviet oil for 96.3 rubles (2,648 forints) a tonne, this amount is topped by a commission fee of 5 forints per tonne by the importer company Mineralimpex, and another 89 forints in freight. Consequently, it costs the OKGT 2,747 forints to get a tonne of Soviet oil to the refinery.

When Hungary bought 210,000 tonnes of Iraqi oil earlier this year, the OKGT had to foot a bill for 10,800 forints a tonne by the time the oil had reached the Hungarian refinery.

The domestic producer's price of a tonne of oil is 7,170 forints, which is fixed on the basis of the average free market price of different oil types. The 4,428-forint difference per tonne between the domestic producer's price and the Soviet import price goes into state coffers.

It now seems definite that the country will be short of 60,000 tonnes of petrol this year, and need to import 280,000 tonnes of mineral oil from other markets, the OKGT reckons.

The Hungarian-Soviet oil agreement stipulated the supply of 6.47 million tonnes of oil for 1990.

Soviet oil will be 3.5-4 times more expensive for Hungary after January 1, 1991, when the two countries switch over to hard-currency accounting.

Preliminary calculations say the country will have to spend an extra hard-currency equivalent of 19 billion forints on oil next year.

According to OKGT estimates, which are based on current prices, the budget will be deprived of an income of 42.4 billion forints which it used to collect on the difference between the domestic and the import prices of oil.

A lot depends, of course, on what world oil market prices will be and what terms Hungary will be able to make for contracts with the Soviet suppliers.

Some experts hope that Hungary will be able to buy Soviet oil for 20-25 per cent cheaper than Brent crude ($18 a barrel), because Soviet oil is of lower quality.

Others warn, however, that the Soviet Union charges Western customers only $1, or 5-6 per cent, less than the Brent price, and Hungary is not likely to be treated very differently.

News Conference Held on Talks With Romania

Neagu Queried on Nationality Rights

LD2607172390 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] [Announcer] Following his day and a half visit to Budapest, Neagu, Romanian state secretary for foreign affairs, gave an account of his talks at a news conference. Miklos Lengyel reports:

[Lengyel] For the time being, the Hungarian Consulate will not reopen in Cluj. There is no joint agreement on nationality rights, and cultural centers will not open in Transylvania or in southeastern Hungary. However, the Hungarian Cultural Center will finally open in Bucharest by 1 November, as will a similar Romanian center in Budapest. Apart from this, the Romanian side agreed in principle on opening a new border crossing point between the two countries.

State Secretary Neagu described the day and a half negotiations as fruitful. His partner, Imre Szokai, spoke

about hard negotiations and added that time will tell what results will come from the agreement.

I asked Mr. Neagu what the Romanian Government's opinion is on the rights of the Magyar nationality. He replied that this must be viewed within the general system of human rights and resolved accordingly.

As to what these human rights are, I would just add that the leader of the student movement, Munteanu, who is in prision, and who was beaten half to death by the miners, is to be put before the courts as a common criminal in Romania.

Neagu, Szokai Remarks Cited

LD2607194990 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 26 (MTI)—Hungary and Romania agreed that they would display 'constructive, pragmatic attitude' in their talks on bilateral relations, which means, in everyday language, that Hungary would once again place confidence in Romania and would not consider it impossible that the Romanian leadership perhaps fulfils some of its promises. This was the essence of a Thursday press conference in which Romulus Neagu, Romanian state secretary of foreign affairs, and Imre Szokai, Hungarian deputy state secretary of foreign affairs, summed up their talks.

While Neagu sought to lay emphasis on the encouraging trends in the 'fruitful' bilateral relations, his Hungarian negotiating partner 'completed' the report of his Romanian counterpart by a list of facts.

Neagu said that the sides could find the key to a Hungaro-Romanian dialogue when they agreed that they would sit down to the negotiating table without any preconditions.

Szokai pointed out that the fate of the Hungarians living in Romania was a principled issue for Hungary. The country considers it a criterion that the individual and collective rights of the nationalities are guaranteed and the institutional system required for that established. The trend of Hungaro-Romanian relations is inseparable for the living conditions of the Hungarians in Romania. It is obviously not the Republic of Hungary but the Hungarian Democratic Federation of Romania (HDFR) [MDFR] which must formulate the demands of the Hungarian minority. Hungary, however, supports the HDFR's demands, including the position on the need of establishing Hungarian education on all levels. Hungary is prepared to help Romania if the latter meets difficulties in fulfilling this demand, Szokai said.

Concerning the nationality issue, State Secretary Neagu said 'Romania has settled the nationality issue in an epochal way. The minorities' rights, which form an inalienable part of human rights, are expanding in parallel with the deepening of human rights,' he said. In reply to the question why Romania, making these epochal achievements, refused the Hungarian request for elaborating a bilateral charter on the nationalities, Neagu said that an agreement like that would hinder the initiatives made in the CSCE process.

Romulus Neagu mentioned among the achievements of his talks in Hungary that the sides agreed to open a house of Hungarian culture in Bucharest and a house of Romanian culture in Budapest until November 2, conclude a new cultural agreement, revise the obsolete friendship; agreement, elaborate a two-year cultural exchange agreement, 'revive' the historians' committee, facilitate tourism, and open new border-crossing points.

Imre Szokai spoke in terms of satisfaction about the Romanian side's readiness to cooperate in these fields, and expressed the hope that the initiatives would be 'realized within reasonable time'. He recalled that the two countries had signed agreements even in the past but these had not been implemented. If there were concrete achievements, the possibility of all meeting on higher level cannot be excluded.

In the current talks, Szokai said, the Romanian side did not hold it timely to reopen the Hungarian consulate-general in Cluj-Napoca, and gave a similar answer to the Hungarian proposal for setting up a centre in Szeged or Gyula to foster Romanian culture, and a similar institution called Collegium Transylvanicum in Romania. Despite the Romanian refusals, Szokai did not exclude the possibility of an agreement on these issues in the foreseeable future.

West German Banks To Grant Standby Credit

LD2607174790 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] A group of West German banks is granting Hungary credit of 500 million West German marks. The Bonn government is providing surety for 90 percent of the sum. Hungary will be able to make free use of the one-year standby credit. Our homeland is the second country to recently receive a promise of significant credit from the FRG. Bonn recently announced that it wishes to support the realization of the Soviet economic reform program with 5 billion marks.

Danube-Adriatic Venice Summit Previewed

LD2607121590 Budapest MTI in English 1121 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 26, 1990 (MTI-ECONEWS)—The summit of the Danube-Adriatic regional cooperation group of five countries, which has the Italian name of Pentagonale, will begin on San Giorgio Island in Venice on July 31.

Hungary will be represented by Prime Minister Jozsef Antall and Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky.

The summit will mark the completion of the eight-month foundation period of establishing regional contacts between Italy, Austria, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and

Hungary. Hungarian expectations are that the stage has now been reached where concrete actions and cooperation projects can be developed.

Hungarian Foreign Ministry sources hope that the Central European train, coupled to "the Italian locomotive" will carry the "Hungarian carriage", to the desired Western destination.

Hungarian officials expect some definite economic cooperation agreements to emerge from the Venice summit to add weight to the earlier political declarations of intent. The first aim should be the development of the infrastructure in the region, since this would facilitate the adaptation of central and eastern countries to the Western economy.

Proposed areas of development include transport, telecommunications, cooperation between small and medium-sized companies, and environmental protection. However, the problem of funding any large-scale cooperation projects has not yet been solved.

Irrespective of funding problems, Hungary wishes to encourage Italy and Austria, as Pentagonale's key countries, to play a more active role in the development of the weak infrastructure of the Central European member countries.

Parties Express Views on 29 Jul Referendum

LD2607203590 Budapest MTI in English 1911 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 26 (MTI)—On Thursday, a number of parties informed the press on their approach to the Sunday referendum on the way of electing the president of the republic.

Since the July 29 referendum will most probably fall victim to apathy, it should be postponed, leaders of the consultative council of the non-parliamentary democratic parties said. At the same time, the leaders of the nine parties (Hungarian People's Party-National Peasant Party, Generations' Party-Party of Pensioners, Hungarian Realist Party, Homeland Party, Hungarian Alliance for Freedom, Social Democratic Party, National Smallholders' Party, Independent Hungarian Democratic Party, Social Democratic Party of Gypsies in Hungary) called upon the citizens to go to the polls, if the referendum still takes place on July 29, and vote in favour of the president being elected by the people.

The Hungarian Socialist Party holds the view that in 1990 the country all the more needs a legitimate president elected by the people directly who, functioning as a stabilizer, could ease the difficulties, a party spokesman said after the Thursday meeting of the Presidium.

The Independent Smallholders' party calls upon its members to boycott the referendum. Jozsef Torgyan, head of the party's parliamentary group, told the press on Thursday. He said that it would be expressly disadvantageous for the country if the president were elected in a referendum. At present, he said, priority should be given to economic recovery over all referenda and presidential elections.

Assembly Debates National Media Issues

LD2607134190 Budapest MTI in English 1206 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 26 (MTI)—The Alliance of Free Democrats [AFD] believes that the agreement if concluded with the Hungarian Democratic Forum [HDF] in late April was gravely violated by HDF's parliamentary faction when turning down the bill on setting up the committee for politically independent information and the temporary appointment of national media leaders during the Wednesday [25 July] session of parliament, AFD president Janos Kis told the press on Thursday.

According to the AFD, it would greatly help clarify matters if Jozsef Antall were to explain how the voting practice of the HDF parliamentary group relates to the agreement that he signed in the past. The AFD would like Jozsef Antall, who is president of the HDF, to break his silence and set forth the steps he plans to take to enforce the spirit of the agreement, as well as ensure the impartiality and neutrality of the national media. The key to the situation is thus in the hands of the HDF president, who should initiate a mutually acceptable solution, inasmuch as he holds this necessary.

The AFD is open to all genuinely constructive solutions that guarantee independence and impartiality, and invariably believes in setting up the committee for politically independent information. Its further steps depend on the reply from the HDF president.

Kis did not detail the planned counter-measures at the press conference, as in his view this would be premature.

Government Approves Bill on Mass Media

LD2607180190 Budapest MTI in English 1605 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 26 (MTI)—Government spokesman Balazs Laszlo announced on Thursday that the government discussed and approved, as an extraordinary item on the agenda, the bill on the order of appointing the leaders of the public service mass media, namely the Hungarian radio, the Hungarian television and the Hungarian news agency MTI.

After the decision, Prime Minister Jozsef Antall asked Gyorgy Szabad, acting speaker of parliament, that the National Assembly should discuss the bill with urgency as allowed by the house rules, if possible, already on next Monday [30 July]. Since the bill almost entirely corresponds to a deputy's motion which parliament discussed earlier, the National Assembly will most probably pass a decision immediately.

According to the motion, the leaders of the mass media should be appointed by the president of the Republic,

with the countersigning of the prime minister. A public hearing by the parliamentary committee in charge is a precondition of appointment.

New Agency Head on Privatization Problems

LD2607134290 Budapest MTI in English 1245 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 26, 1990 (MTI-ECONEWS)—"I'm fully aware that I'll have to put up with a great deal of criticism in matters of privatization, because privatization is just bound to entail disputes", the newly-appointed president of the State Asset-Handling Agency, 40-year-old Mr Lajos Csepi, told ECONEWS.

The State Asset-Handling Agency is a Hungarian government agency responsible for the privatization of state property.

Mr Csepi said that privatization would have to take place under wide social control and receive the greatest possible amount of publicity.

At university, Mr Csepi studied agriculture, law and economics.

His most recent appointment was vice-president of the Hungarian Price Office, which, in its old form, fell victim to the reorganization of the ministries in May and was merged into various ministries and government agencies.

MTI Correction: Antall Addresses Diplomats

LD2607163890

Budapest MTI in English at 1455 GMT on 26 July transmits a service message correcting the item published in the 26 July East Europe DAILY REPORT, page 40, column one, subheaded "Further on Diplomatic Seminar Address," as follows:

Column two, last paragraph, sentence two, make read: ...by the end of 1991. (changing "the year" to "1991")

Skubiszewski Views Warsaw Pact, NATO, CSCE

LD2607125190 Warsaw PAP in English 1154 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Warsaw, July 26—"We are Revising Warsaw Treaty," is how the GAZETA WYBORCZA Solidarity daily headlined its interview with Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Krzysztof Skubiszewski carried today. Excerpts:

"At present the West sees a certain role for the Warsaw Treaty, considering probably that it is a guarantee for the Soviet Union while solving the question of the military status of a united Germany.

"But the political role of the Warsaw Treaty member-states as a group is doubtful because today they are not a uniform group.

"Neither do I rule it out that both NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, treated as alliances cooperating with each other, might play a certain role in negotiating assumptions for a security system in Europe. It will turn out soon whether it will be so. At the moment the Warsaw Treaty does not play this role.

"The Warsaw Treaty is in a state of crisis. But I do ot rule out that, also at the NATO initiative, the Warsaw Treaty states will discuss with NATO some questions pertaining to armaments and confidence building measures, alongside CSCE, Vienna and Geneva talks. For the time being it is a hypothesis.

"Poland is not going to artifically prolong the Warsaw Treaty life. It does not form today a plane of cooperation that is needed."

"We see cooperation on numerous planes, namely bilateral (especially with the neighbours, including the USSR and Germany), tri-lateral (Poland-Czechoslovkia-Hungary), and regional (for instance, Baltic one, cooperation with the Danubian group), but first of all, pan-European one with a stress on extending ties with the European communities.

"As regards the latter, we are interested in political cooperation, although in the first place we care about economy.

"No threat from the West exists. I said this many a time.

"While still remaining in the Warsaw Treaty, Poland has no political objectives other than those represented by the states belonging to the NATO or the West European Union.

"The treaty is being modified through changes in the policy of its member-states. As long as it exists, it should be letter-bound, that is it should be a system of common self-defence (or rather common defence) allowed by article 51 of the U.N. Charter. Nothing more.

"Redundant are also today various military organs formed outside the treaty's letter. The treaty provides only for the united command, and not united armed forces.

"During talks in Prague, revision of the treaty proper, and not only of its practice, will certainly be discussed," Minister Skubiszewski stated.

Mazowiecki Addresses Sejmik Representatives

LD2607150390 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Report on speech by Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki to leaders of the voivodship self-government Sejmik in Poznan on 26 July—recorded]

[Text] Today, for the first time in the postwar history of Poland, a meeting is being held of representatives of the authentic and democratically elected self-governments from all over Poland, the representatives of the Voivodship Sejmik—that is, the organs, from the government's viewpoint and state administration viewpoint, which are of special importance.

Sejmiks, as we know, though not having executive powers are the partners of the voivodas. The meeting of a voivoda with a Sejmik is a meeting of representatives from the parishes of the voivodship with a representative of the government; it is a meeting between the local democracy, the rank and file elected local authority, and the government appointed representative of its administration in a given area.

This is, and should be, a meeting of local interests with the interests of the country as a whole.

The Sejmik therefore constitues a forum, during which a partnership-like contact ought to take place between the authority granted directly by the local population and the authority delegated and also democratically elected by the highest executive organ. The partner-like contact and good cooperation between the self-government with the government and government administration, both at the level of individual parishes and the level of Sejmiks, is significant to the state.

I am fully aware of the difficulties, particularly in the first period, and of the possible conflicts which may disrupt such cooperation. They can apply to the precise division of responsibilities, tasks, and inevitably, funds. They may concern the range of control carried out by the administration. I am aware of the problems, sometimes controversial ones, linked to the functioning of the administrative regions. I would like, however, for us to constantly remember that both the government administration and the self-government are the vital components and institutions of the same state. Such institutions are mutually complementary and balance each other out. Thanks to this, order and legal order are maintained, as well as allowing expression to the creative local initiatives. In such a way, one of the fundamental mechanisms of a democratic state is coming alive. Without cooperation by the government and self-government, and without having worked out the best possible principles of consultation, and the overcoming of possible conflicts, democracy would not be possible.

The state and its institutions are the creation of civilization, which is built over a long time and with great joint effort. Let us also remember too that civilization is a delicate and fragile thing, and that when we give up our work or desire a rapid and radical change instead of patiently building the institutions of a modern democratic state, we are in danger of returning to barbarism.

Communism was an experience which was extremely brutal and costly, an experience carried out on the living body of society. I trust that this experience will preserve us from other temptations which could end up by weakening the state, by weakening civilization, and by a return to barbarism.

I wish to assure you that the government will do everything to ensure that self-government becomes indispensable for the efficient functioning of power and autonomy. In order to guarantee this power and autonomy, an important role as a partner to the voivodas is played by the sejmiks. We expect some form of national representation of parishes to play a significant role in the future. This is certainly an important issue, which must be reflected in the constitutional discussion. The government wants to have a strong, efficient partner in the self-governments. That is why we are ready to help by giving technical aid and legal and economic advice. The government will also help in the training of parish councillors and officials.

I recently said in the Sejm that there are three areas, all of which should be treated with the greatest responsibility, regardless of the political elections—namely, state security, foreign policy, and the strategy of economic transformation. Clearly, the government, above all, is responsible for them, but I wish at the same time to emphasize that local self-government is also present in these areas. We can boldly state that, regardless of the state's defense and foreign policy, a condition for security is the sound organization of the state, and the shape and character of its institutions. Only a state which is close to its citizens, whose arrangements are legible to them, is a secure state. The security of the state is guaranteed when citizens want to take responsibilitty for it, are capable of doing this, and have at their disposal the appropriate institutions.

Thus understood, security is already built at the level of the local self-government, where it has its deepest roots. In the area of economic transformation the self-governments also play a very important role. Self-government becomes the manager of enormous amounts of property taken over from the state. The process of making public and then transforming the state enterprises taken over by parishes will be a significant element of economic transformation in Poland.

[Words indistinct] also economic activity of parishes and local development programs. It seems that least obvious is the participation of local self-government in foreign policy. But even in this field it has its significant place. The government conducts a consistent policy of the ever increasing process of linking the fate of Poland with the fate of Europe. In order for the strengthening of these links to become real, it is not enough to have relations between governments. Contacts at the level of town, parish, and region are also needed. That is why we ardently support the idea of twin cities and regions, and we encourage self-governments to search for and establish such contacts.

Lasting bonds at the local level are the best way to the future, fully integrated Europe.

Dear ladies and gentlemen, I am deeply convinced that in all small and big matters of our country, the participation of self-governments will be possible and necessary. In all matters big and small, of great importance will be truly partner-like relations between the government, government administration, and territorial self-government.

These should be partner-like relations—that is, mutual responsibilities—and at the same time taking into account opinions of the other side and the working out of mechanisms of consultation. The partner-like relations—that is, ones based on good cooperation and trust—the correct working out of such relations is one of the foundations of the state. It will also be a long and difficult, but extremely important, lesson in political culture. This will be a lesson in joint construction and in strengthening and improving the state institutions and mechanisms, our own state.

The 50,000 newly elected councillors—this is a great social force which has taken upon itself a very serious task. I am convinced that it will cope with this task. The government wants to have a strong partner in self-governments, with whom it will be able to move to the common goal, a modern civic state of the rule of law, a well-organized and prosperous state, and a secure state.

I would like us to understand each other well on this particular issue. The government does not expect self-government to become politicized and to take part in the political power game. The role of territorial self-governments in our newly arising democracy is urgent. Democracy means pluralism and a multiparty system, which must mature in a natural way. Nobody can accelerate it artificially. It must have conditions for natural social implantation and maturation.

But democracy also means permanent institutions such as independent courts, autonomous universities, freedom of public opinion and the press, and finally the self-governments. Democracy therefore means pluralism, but at the same time the conscious and willing unification of forces in order to achieve the common goals. In democracy, pluralism—that is, divisions, as well as the ability to overcome (?them) by unifying together—are equally important.

The local democracy is not the place for great political debates and vicious ideological confrontations, although they can occur there too. Above all it is the place for

dealing with concrete matters, and organizing a collective effort for realization of the precisely defined goals.

It is extremely important, therefore, to have a feeling of responsibility here, as well as awareness of what is possible and to have the ability to unite forces. In the territorial government the government sees, therefore, with understandable reasons, a natural ally in the striving for modern Poland, an ally which understands, and will understand better and better, what it means to take on responsibility for specific decisions in its region, and what it means to take responsibility for matters which have to be resolved in the local and in the state interest. We expect from self-governments a wise representation of the local interests, which would not lose sight of the common good and the interests of the state as a whole.

Let me also be allowed to say this, that I would wish that self-governments take over whatever is best in the tradition of Solidarity. Just as Solidarity, from the start of its existence, was able to combine the defense of workers interests with concern for the good of the whole of society, so today the self-governments should defend local interests while simultaneously perceiving statewide rationales, insofar as it is possible to integrate the interests of their electors the interests of their choice into the interests of the whole state. [sentence as heard] I put this same demand, obviously, to the state administration. Let it, representing the interests of the state, take maximum account of local problems. Let its representatives strive so that from the particular pebbles that are local interests it will be possible to put together, like a mosaic, one statewide pattern. I think that, adhering to such principles, we will work together creatively for the good of the republic.

Mazowiecki Receives Local Officials in Poznan

LD2607203990 Warsaw PAP in English 1945 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Poznan, July 26—Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki met with the chairmen of voivodship-level local governments in Poznan today.

The meeting, attended by government representatives in charge of local government, government administration and finance, concerned the further development of self-government, its role and relations with the government.

The premier was informed that the participants of a meeting held the previous day expressed an intention to set up a national local self-government "sejmik" (chamber). A working group comprising representatives of 12 voivodships will draft its structure.

The premier then delivered a speech.

"The government's task was to create legal frames for the functioning of local authority, a legislative minimum. We on purpose did not resolve many matters as they will be determined together with the new councillors. This is the most important task of the present term," government plenipotentiary for local government reform Jerzy Regulski said.

Representatives of voivodship self-government presented their doubts to the premier concerning the operation of local authority. Three matters stirred the most controversy: local finances, administrative regions and local government - government administration relations.

In reply, Mazowiecki stated that tensions along the government- parliamentary and local government line, were something normal and that democracy consisted in unstraining such tensions. The premier agreed with the opinion that a representation of local governments should be of a nationwide scope. Asked whether such a representation could be parliament's second chamber, Mazowiecki replied that this should be solved in a serious discussion on the constitution.

Speaking about money for local communities, the premier recalled the state treasury was empty.

At the end of the meeting with the councillors, the premier appealed for partner-like understanding and cooperation which are necessary in the first period of mutual "breaking in."

Before leaving Poznan, Mazowiecki visited the Cegielski works, he laid flowers at the foot of a plaque commemorating the events of June 1956, and held talks with representatives of the workers' council, solidarity plant commission and management.

Government News Conference on Border, Oil, Farmers

LD2607172190 Warsaw PAP in English 1515 GMT 26 Jul 90

[By Iwona Musial and Jan Rozdzynski]

[Text] Warsaw, July 26—Poland may use foreign credits reaching the total of nearly 8.5 billion dollars in the coming several years, government spokeswoman Malgorzata Niezabitowska said at today's press conference. The conference was also attended by Farming Vice-Minister Adam Tanski.

Newsmen mainly asked Niezabitowska about negotiations on a border treaty between Poland and Germany, reasons for reduced oil deliveries from the Soviet Union, ways to overcome difficulties at border crossings, transit of Soviet Jews and results of government-farmers talks.

Foreign Credits

Poland has already been given some 1 billion dollars as the so-called stabilisation fund, supposed to ensure the convertability of the Polish Zloty, by the International Monetary Fund. This fund has not been touched yet, Niezabitowska stated.

In the nearest three years the World Bank is ready to grant Poland 2.5 billion dollars for agreed projects,

including the already accepted programme of development of industrial exports (260 million dollars), agricultural-food exports (100 million dollars), modernization of transport, chiefly the Polish state railways (145 million dollars) and also an increase in gas extraction and production in Poland (250 million dollars). The sides also agreed upon an environment protection project (18 million dollars).

Another form of the World Bank's aid is financing of structural transformations, the so-called SAL (structural adjustment loans). This aid is to be given as a loan totalling 300 million dollars to the Polish Government. At present negotiations on conditions of granting SAL credits have ended, and the board of the World Bank is expected to examine Poland's request for it late July.

Niezabitowska informed newsmen on the signing of a cooperation agreement between the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the Polish Government. During the recent visit to Poland between last July 11 and 13 vice-president of the bank Hans Duborg signed the first draft loan to be given to Poland by the EIB. It will total some 25 million dollars and finance development of Polish transport, together with the World Bank.

The spokeswoman also reported on the total amount of bilateral and preferential credits granted to Poland by individual states, recalled Western food aid and briefed newsmen on the training assistance covering 91 open, independent programmes sponsored by 20 states. So far about 8,000 persons have been trained in various fields such as local government, management, banking system, food sector and environment protection.

Will Polish-German Treaty Be Negotiated Before Unification?

Niezabitowska again put emphasis on Poland's stand on a future treaty with Germany. She explained that at the Paris two-plus-four talks the Polish side had agreed with representatives of four powers upon the need to negotiate the contents of the Polish-German treaty on the border still before German unification.

Asked whether the German side gave in Paris its consent to such negotiations, the government spokeswoman answered that it got acquainted with the Polish stance. The Polish side invited a delegation of both German states for another round of trilateral talks in Warsaw in September.

There Were No Secret Settlements in Paris]

The legal situation concerning the settlement of the issue of the Polish-German border after two-plus-four talks in Paris is deprived of any ambiguities, Niezabitowska stated. There were no secret settelements during those talks.

In reply to PAP journalist's question about making secret the point on the Paris talks on the agenda of the recent debates of the Council of Ministers, she said that the debates in Paris had been held, following similar rules (details of the discussion had not been presented to public opinion). Thus, Poland as their participant could not have broken those rules.

Unreal Demands of Union of Expellees

Niezabitowska regarded the demands of the Union of Expellees in the FRG to the effect that German minority members living in Poland could take part in the coming general elections in both German states as "illegal and coming from another era." Unreal is the demand that Polish citizens participate in elections in another state, she stated and recalled the contents of a joint statement made by Tadeusz Mazowiecki and Helmut Kohl in November 1989 with regard to ensuring all rights to German minority in this country.

Reduced Deliveries of Soviet Oil

Niezabitowska voiced a supposition that the Soviet Union's economic difficulties were the reason for the reduction of oil deliveries to Poland by one third. She told newsmen that in the first half of 1990 Poland had received only 42 percent of earlier envisaged petrol deliveries from the USSR.

Poles' Troubles at Soviet, Greek Borders

We have been suprised with Premier Ryzhkov's decision on provisional restrictions on traffic at border crossings with the USSR, Niezabitowska told newsmen. This decision was to have an impact only on Soviet citizens but, in paractice, this is unreal. Until now no executive regulations have been issued by the Soviet Union, she added and recalled a Polish project on liberalization of border traffic between both states.

Illegal trade should be fought by means of customs and economic measures, "collective responsibility" can be introduced under no circumstances. It is not in tune with the spirit of the CSCE, the spokeswoman argued.

Niezabitowska also briefed newsmen on government efforts made in connection with the unaccountable conduct of Greek border service towards Polish tourists.

She announced that Czechoslovakia may lift unilateral restrictions on the borderline traffic, imposed in 1980.

Transit of Soviet Jews

The government spokeswoman denied that Arab states or organizations threatened Poland in connection with the transit of Soviet Jews through this country to Israel.

The Jews travelling from Moscow make a stop-over in Warsaw to board regular planes flying to Tel Aviv. There is no special agreement with Israel on the Jewish transit, she added.

Finally, Dialogue with Farmers

For the first time the government started a true dialogue with farmers, Farming Vice-Minister Adam Tanski said.

presenting the already known results of the recent talks between the government side and representatives of farmers' unions and organizations.

He informed newsmen that banks agreed to make the procedure of granting and repaying farming credits more flexible. In addition to this, he announced that the government would take anti-dumping measures in relation to imports of cheap foodstuffs to Poland.

Military Intelligence Records Said Burned

AU2607154290 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 24 Jul 90 pp 1, 2

[Jerzy Jachowicz report: "Internal Military Service Covers Its Tracks"]

[Text] Since November of last year, the headquarters of the Internal Military Service [WSW]—that is, the military police—has been systematically destroying almost all documents describing the activities of military counterintelligence and special services during the years 1945-88, including compromising material on top level military personnel.

According to our source, a counterintelligence officer who took part in the operation, the destruction of the documents was ordered by General Edmund Bula (who was head of the WSW until recently). The order was never given in writing. It was also issued verbally by the WSW Main Administration command, which was directly involved in executing the order. The commanders were also instructed to falsify records to make it appear as if the documents had been destroyed two to three years previously.

According to the GAZETA source, almost 40,000 files and other documents were destroyed. They included material concerning:

—the former WSW Administration and the Military Information (counterintelligence), the Internal Security Corps, and the Frontier Guard at the time of the campaign struggle against the "antipopular underground" and the armed units of the Ukrainian Insurrection Army, and operation "Wisla" (the resettlement of Ukrainians from the south-eastern regions of Poland);
—the WSW Political Administration and the Military Justice Central Administration;
—the Cadet School, where, with the personal approval of Jozef Cyrankiewicz and according to the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs [NKVD] model, twelve- and fourteen-year-old boys were recruited for cooperation with military counterintelligence;
—about 180,000 records of persons who had cooperated with military counterintelligence during the period 1945-88;
—all material relating to the military counterintelligence service's campaign against "Solidarity" in the years 1980-88.

An enormous number of documents were burned in the boilers of the WSW Cadre Training Center in Minsk Mazowiecki, which held the WSW archives, and some were transported to a paper mill at Konstancin-Jeziorna.

As far back as November of last year, the heads of the WSW ordered a "removal"—that is, the destruction of records of secret military counterintelligence informers kept in office "C" of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which maintains a central register for all secret services in the country. The counterintelligence officer who took part in the operation revealed to GAZETA that the destruction of the records continued until February 1990.

In January, the WSW command ordered the destruction of the documents in the Minsk Mazowiecki archive (among those who made the decision were colonels: Aleksander Brylonek, Jozef Godawski, Jan Skubisz, Zenon Litwinski, and Kujawa). The whole operation at the Cadre Training Center was overseen by reserve Colonel Boleslaw Klosowicz. His deputies were Colonel Glowka and Colonel Kasprzyk.

The documents that were destroyed included instructions from the NKVD on the creation of networks of agents and the organization of intelligence and counterintelligence services.

Our source maintains that the Political Administration documents, which were destroyed, indicate that about 400 Political Administration officers—that is, more than one third—were informers for military counterintelligence. What is even more shocking is the fact that everyone at the Military Justice Central Administration (about 150 persons) were counterintelligence informers.

At the Cadet School, where there was also a network of agents, about 160 of the 470 children and young people were informers.

Lists of so-called cleanliness levels at facilities (military units), which were kept until the end of the 1960's, were also burned. They contained operational reports about "working on" all soldiers and officers who were not members of the Polish Workers Party and the Polish United Workers Party, and those who refused to cooperate with counterintelligence.

Registers of agents for the period from 1945 to the present were disposed of. There were four files for every agent. File No. 1 contained the name of the person who had been "won over." File No. 2 contained a pseudonym and information on the way in which the person is to be used—that is, the person or case that he was to work on. File No. 3 contained a list of secret facilities that were at the disposal of the agent. Until 1968 there were about 1,500 such facilities in Warsaw. File No. 4 contained a list of "operational personalities"—that is, people who were being watched and their contacts.

During the destruction of documents belonging to the Internal Security Corps and the Frontier Guard, which,

among other things, carried out the settlement of Ukrainians, it was discovered that each battalion contained at least one intelligence officer, who kept a special record of the operation. These chronicles have also gone up in smoke.

It is highly probable that 1968 lists of proscribed Czechoslovak citizens who were to be arrested during the Warsaw Pact invasion have been destroyed.

GAZETA's source also states that all files concerning Jewish associations and persons of Jewish descent were also destroyed. All administrations since 1967 had kept files code-named "Orient Express." Efforts were made to keep tabs on all Jews who had remained in Poland. Anyone who had a Jewish or Jewish-sounding name was entered in a register.

The burning of documents at the Minsk Mazowiecki boilers was carried out by a team of eight cadet officers. Between 20 to 30 sacks were burned daily, because the boilers could not handle more. Colonel Tadeusz Mlynek was responsible for burning them.

On 24 April the Konstancin-Jeziorna paper mill destroyed more than 3 tons of documents that had been shipped there from the WSW headquarters in Warsaw.

Files are still being destroyed in Warsaw.

Investigation of Archives Destruction Continues

LD2607190190 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] [Announcer] On 24 July, GAZETA WYBORCZA published an article written by Jerzy Jachowicz entitled: The WSW [Internal Military Service] Covers Its Tracks.

[Unidentified correspondent] Drawing upon an informant, the author claims that since November of last year, the WSW headquarters has been systematically destroying nearly all documents illustrating the activity of the military counterintelligence service. Is this true? The WSW leadership has given us access to the archival records. For instance, the charge that documents of historic value relating to Action Vistula [Akcja Wisla—the deportation and transfer of Ukrainians from southeast Poland in 1947] have been destroyed has turned out to be false. All historical materials are protected and preserved. Only copies are being destroyed.

In connection with the dissolution of the WSW, a special commission was appointed by the minister of national defense in April of this year, the composition of which includes academics from the Army Historical Prosecutor's Office. As a last resort it evaluates whether material should be handed over to the Central Military Archives or else destroyed. This commission is headed by the plenipotentiary of the Deputy National Defense Minister Bronislaw Komorowski, Waldemar Strzalkowski. The journalist Jachowicz also publishes revelations about hundreds of secret safe houses at the disposal of the counterintelligence service, which is something that might arouse social indignation.

[Begin recording] [Lieutenant Colonel Tadeusz Musialek, member of the WSW headquarters staff] These revelations, as you have called them, indeed can arouse anger, for, as journalist Jachowicz writes, in Warsaw alone there are 1,500 such places and hundreds in other cities. Of course, military counterintelligence, like all special services the world over, exploits, on an adjunct basis, various situations in the field of its activity. However, the figures given in GAZETA WYBORCZA suggest that a printer's gremlin has added zeroes to Mr. Jachowicz's figures, or else someone has deliberately led him into error. [end recording]

[Announcer] The minister of national defense, Vice-Admiral [wiceadmiral] Piotr Kolodziejczyk, today issued a temporary ban on the destruction of all WSW documents, even those that fulfill the criteria demanded by the regulations currently in force in the Army, until the special commission appointed to examine the charges has completed its work.

Senate Passes Privatization Law 26 Jul

LD2607181190 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Excerpts] At the Senate today there was a lively discussion about the privatization laws. The senators had to address the issue of whether to confirm the law despite its obvious inadequacies, or to accept the amendments put forward and send the law back to the Sejm, thereby delaying its coming into force. There were a lot of doubts. Speaker Stelamchowski spoke of the law not taking into account the privatization of state farms. The danger of giving foreign capital a privileged position was mentioned as was the limitation of workers' rights on the privatization of their enterprises. Nevertheless, the voices favoring acceptance of the law without amendments predominated. Finally, with two votes against, the law was passed. The law on the creation of the office of minister for ownership transformation was also passed almost unanimously.

Sejm Resolution Criticizes Rakowski Government

LD2607222790 Warsaw PAP in English 2117 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Warsaw, July 26—The Sejm today adopted a resolution sizing up some aspects of work of the Mieczyslaw Rakowski government. The resolution criticizes some steps of the team of the former premier on economic questions, particularly these that allowed enormous budget deficit. The criticism concerns also the former government's decision on starting the process of closing down the Gdansk shipyard and on the "rapid spreading of pathological forms of economic organizations, that is, the nomenklatura companies."

The resolution was adopted by 195 votes, 29 votes against and 93 abstentions.

Participants in the discussion, that preceded the vote, presented various points of view on the many-month results of work of the extraordinary committee, set up by the Sejm, that examined and sized up the work of the outgoing government. For instance, deputies from the Sejm floor group of the democratic left and the Polish Peasant Party said that the committee had limited its assessment only to these aspects of work of the Mieczyslaw Rakowski government that public opinion sized up negatively.

After statements made by deputies, the Sejm suspended its debates till tomorrow, 9.00 a.m.

Justice Ministry Issues Communique on Popieluszko

LD2607173290 Warsaw PAP in English 1450 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Warsaw, July 26—Press spokeswoman for the Ministry of Justice Prosecutor Maria Grabska-Taczanowska issued the following communique:

The GAZETA WYBORCZA daily printed on July 13, 1990, a letter addressed by Grzegorz Piotrowski (Father Jerzy Popieluszko main murderer now serving prison sentence) to General Kiszczak (the then minister of internal ffairs) that said that before the murder of Father Popieluszko (in 1984), the Interior Ministry had planned other murders. Tadeusz Fredro-Boniecki of the daily added that he had assembled certain evidence as concerns the events mentioned by Piotrowski. That showed beyond doubts that Fredro-Boniecki could have evidence suggesting that the preparations for other murders had been carried out, or evidence that could help find other perpetrators of the committed crimes. Under such circumstances, the documents ceased to be private property of Fredro-Boniecki and, under the Polish penal law, ought to be conveyed to the Prosecutor's Office.

After hearing Fredro-Boniecki as a witness, the prosecutor stated that the documents Fredro-Boniecki had might be helpful during the current investigations. As Fredro-Boniecki refused to give the documents of his own free will, the prosecutor issued a search warrant. As a result, tapes and notes were taken away by the prosecutor. The documents will be given back after the case is closed.

POLITYKA Derides Political Intrigues

PM2707105690 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 16 Jun 90 p 16

[Krzysztof Teodor Toeplitz article: "From the Turkey's Perspective"]

[Text] The saying, "You can do everything for Poland, but you cannot do anything with Poles," is popularly attributed to Jozef Pilsudski. Unfortunately the saying or, rather, the sentiment expressed in it appears to have been accepted as true and accurate by the neighboring nations.

European countries note Poland's return to Europe with approval, but they try to make sure that this return does not involve the return of too many individual Poles to Europe. Even Austria among West European countries, which for many years exhibited particular goodwill toward us recently was within an inch of deciding to introduce entry visas for Polish citizens—something which it practically never required of visiting Poles. A similar move is apparently being debated by West Berlin, regardless of the fact that ever since the end of World War II Poles have enjoyed in that city the status of citizens of a state belonging to the victorious coalition, a state whose soldiers were the only others apart from Soviet servicemen to put up their national flag on the Brandenburg Gate.

I am certainly not surprised at these countries or their governments, even though we are all suffering undeserved distress as a result of their decisions. A reader sent me a leaflet distributed in Berlin and bearing—in Polish—the reminder that natural body functions should not be performed in stairwells and on landings of residential buildings. Perhaps Turkish immigrants are guilty of the same misdemeanors, but the leaflet was addressed to Poles. Austrian citizens are very much taken aback by the Polish talent for commercial activity. Similar astonishment is being voiced by by other nations, too. For example, a Polish reader resident in Ottawa wrote to me recently in response to an item carried by POLITYKA (issue no. 14/90), from which he learned that "185 paintings by Soviet artists were stolen in Warsaw on their way back from an exhibition in Berlin and subsequently burnt by the perpetrator of the theft. The paintings were valued at 1.5 million Deutsche marks." My correspondent was "shocked," as he said—and rightly so—by two aspects of the affair: First, he wanted to know whether "Poland has really changed so much" (he left the country in 1939); and, second, he found it astonishing that the case was not taken up any further in the form of, say, a public outcry, official inquiry, or any other measure which would at least show some kind of protest against this vandalism.

Well, I am afraid that Poland has not really changed all that much. Certainly, Poles have not changed to any significant extent. Regardless of what is happening around us, our favorite occupation is still to involve ourselves in personal intrigues.

Recently our country has experienced several serious upheavals, the gravest of which, of course, was the railroad workers strike, which provided a rather crucial test for us in the present circumstances. The test contained two questions: first, whether the railroad employees strike indicated that the remarkable and indeed admirable public endurance in the face of ever increasing difficulties of everyday existence was coming to an end; and, second, whether the government had enough strength to resist and rebuff popular pay demands that interfere with its strategies or whether, like its predecessors, it would go from one striking work force to another with a bagful of "empty" money, which—as we all know—marks the beginning of the end.

The second important experience was the result of local self-government elections in which Solidarity received some 40 percent of votes from the 40-or-so percent of the electorate who took part in the elections. You do not need to be a mathematician to work out that this constitutes about 16 percent of the votes of the entire electorate. Consequently, there is plenty of food for thought there.

Finally, the third experience was the National Trade Union Alliance [OPZZ] Congress, which suddenly demonstrated that the OPZZ represents a major social force to be reckoned with, and one which is bound to play an increasingly significant role in Polish affairs.

We could list several more similar major experiences in our country's life. But has anyone bothered to carry out a serious analysis of the conclusions to be drawn from the railroad workers strike? Have we seen any really meaningful analysis of the reasons for the fall in popular support for Solidarity and the potential forces which could replace it? Finally, has anyone set to work to define and describe the significance of the OPZZ today as an organization whose representatives are capable of formulating well-considered and perfectly justified social and cultural demands on behalf of the working people and then uttering—in the same breath, as it were—poor and tasteless jokes?

As I said earlier, instead of looking at all these concerns, we are fascinated by personal and "society" news and moves. So we hear that Lech Walesa has recalled Henryk Wujec from the post of secretary of his Citizens Committee. The next day we are told that the same Lech Walesa has recalled Adam Michnik from the post of chief editor of GAZETA WYBORCZA—or, rather, that he has withdrawn his support for Michnik in that post—and that he has protested the said paper's use of the Solidarity logo in its masthead as a manifestation of its affiliation. Furthermore, Editor Kaczynski tells us (incidentally, not many of us who will recall today that, as little boys, the twin brothers Kaczynski once starred in the roles of Jacek and Placek in Jan Batory's film "Two Who Stole the Moon"—and that they have been playing the same roles ever since) that, apparently, both Wujec and GAZETA WYBORCZA failed to listen submissively enough to Gdansk [as Solidarity headquarters] and to Lech Walesa, and that they tended to gravitate more toward the Citizens Parliamentary Club [OKP]. On the other hand, Deputy Geremek reveals in an address delivered at an OKP meeting that the OKP represents Solidarity's flesh and blood and that it is at one with Gdansk, the Citizens Committees, and anything to do with orthodox Solidarity—so what, in the end, is the whole razzmatazz about? Perhaps our excellent cartoonist contributor, Szymon Kobylinski, who remained faithful to POLITYKA over many years, came to the same conclusion: that this is the time for furthering personal careers; and perhaps this is why, after 33 years of the trials and tribulations of appearing on POLITYKA's front page, he chose freedom in the columns of the government-sponsored RZECZPOSPOLITA.

It is obvious that all politics, all social and economic programs, and all public actions can only be expressed and implemented through people. Some people want one thing and others want another, and as a result of this every now and then some climb to the top and remain there for a while, whereas others stay at the bottom; then everything changes and again new men arrive and the old teams have to go. This is why over many years we mastered the art of watching personal changes in all significant posts as indications of greater changes in programs and policies. Even the courteous, diplomatic phrasing used to provide a smokescreen to obscure the changes in the old Politburo had its own specific meaning and could be easily decoded—unless, that is, one of the players became unmasked as, say, a Japanese spy and went overboard.

However, the unique and peculiar nature of the present game of political "musical chairs" played by the top personalities in our ruling camp is that the general public, who watch these moves on television, sitting in their armchairs, are not quite clear as to what it is all about. How is Wujec different from Najder? If the KOs are partly responsible for the electoral defeat—and there are some who claim that they are—then why is only one of them being held to account instead of both? Some people say that the KOs constitute Walesa's "presidential promotion party;" if so, what is the role of the recently established "Center" group?

How do some Solidarity activists differ from others? For example, we were recently informed in a television announcement that Zbigniew Bujak is GAZETA WYBORCZA's co-owner. In that case, why should Bujak and Michnik not sport the SOLIDARITY logo if they want to? After all, there can be few public figures who have worked harder for the right to wear it.

Mystery is piling upon mystery, and puzzles abound. Because it is only an illusion of glasnost that individual participants issue declarations in front of television cameras about the ongoing confusion and turmoil surrounding their personal posts and positions. They still speak in riddles, in Aesopian language, and their veiled and unclear declarations mean something—as they surely do—only to a very narrow circle of initiates.

Some time back, perhaps a year ago, I wrote in this column about the "spirit of conspiracy." I tried to demonstrate that the new political elites which arrive at their positions of power by way of revolution, coup d'etat, political plotting, and conspiracy (unfortunately, over the past seventy years and more these were the only ways to assume power in Poland) bring with them a rather singular experience, an experience which only they themselves regard as general, universal, and easily comprehensible to everyone, whereas it is usually the experience of small, hermetically sealed groups. In the 20 interwar years, Poland's personal power games were for a long time burdened with the weight of the contenders' past record: how they behaved in the First Brigade [commanded by Pilsudski], in Sz czypiorna, Strzelecka

[Polish Army units], and other underground formations. Poland's postwar years, in turn, were overshadowed—almost to the end of the Polish People's Republic—by group and personal conflicts dating back to the Polish units fighting on the River Oka, engendered among underground Polish Workers Party [PZPR] groups, or even in the course of the argument between "the majority" and "the minority." Only the initiated few knew how the cards were dealt and could predict the future course and outcome of the game. Well, even if we leave aside the many guesses we could make—and the time for this will doubtless come one day—we can form a very similar impression as we watch the present power game among our contemporary personalities. It is clear that some old scores are being settled. But we do not know the sources of the original conflicts, although we realize that they lie hidden in the history of the recent underground structures, and the general public only sees their results as a series of inexplicable "fireworks" exploding all over the place. My belief was confirmed by the recent radio commentary delivered by Mrs. Jankowska, who very rightly and nobly called for all those "fateful quarrels" to be abandoned for the sake of the common veteran past shared by all participants in the present contest.

Of course, the contest itself could be harmless—or at least of inconsequential—to Poland's interests now, but that is not so. First, because we have assumed that the initial real achievement of the present time—before any other achievements become visible—will be openness, glasnost, and democracy, and we should be able to see all these in operation already. Second, because whatever the maneuvers at the top signify, ordinary people—of whom, after all, there are millions—interpret them in one fairly clear way: They suspect that at the moment, while the wrestling match is going on at the top, they are in the situation best expressed by Brzechwa's turkey: "I am not the one who will eat; I am the one who will be eaten."

At least it would be good to know who will get the turkey, how they will get it, and why.

Jaruzelski Meets With Insurgents Union Leaders

LD2607200890 Warsaw PAP in English 1826 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Warsaw, July 26—President Wojciech Jaruzelski today received here representatives of the leadership of the Warsaw Insurgents' Union lead by its chairman Zbigniew Scibor-Rylski. The guests informed the president about the union's plans to commemorate the upcoming 46th anniversary of the 1944 Warsaw rising against the German occupier.

President Jaruzelski expressed his respect and support for the undertakings of the union. He assured its leadership that he would take part in one of the events envisaged in the commemorations programme.

Parliament Sets Up Inter-Parliamentary Group

AU2707113090 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Excerpts] The two chambers of the Romanian Parliament met this morning in a joint meeting devoted to the international activity of the Romanian Parliament. The meeting is attended by 424 parliamentarians and by government members as guests.

The agenda, which was unanimously adopted, includes the following topics:

1. The setting up of the Romanian group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the adoption of the statute, and the election of the leadership bodies of the group—president, steering committee, and executive bureau.

2. The setting up of parliamentary groups of friendship with similar groups set up within the framework of other parliaments as sections of the Romanian group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

3. The promotion of cooperation between Romania's Parliament and European parliamentary bodies.

4. Proceeding to concrete actions to expand relations with the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

5. Initiation of contacts with the European Parliament, the Parliamentary Assembly of the West European Union, and NATO's Parliamentary Assembly.

The proceedings of the joint meeting were opened by Senate President, Academician Alexandru Birladeanu.

Before tackling the agenda, Senator Corneliu Manescu, president of the joint foreign policy commission of the two chambers, took the floor. Mr. Corneliu Manescu emphasized that it is the noble task of the Parliament to see to it that Romania—on the basis of the country's Constitution and laws—regain its sense of identity as a nation. [passage omitted]

The position of our country, he said, must be to regard each country separately, not as in the recent past when countries were grouped on the basis of the system of a given country or groups of countries. In our foreign policy, special importance has to be attached to the situation of Romanians abroad. In relations between states, due attention had to be paid to the citizen, to each man. [passage omitted]

Mr. Corneliu Manescu emphasized that the basis for fulfilling these essential features of our foreign policy at home is the establishment of a democratic society as a guarantee to fully observing human rights without any discrimination, reservations, or restrictions and this fact has to be properly made known to the whole world. [passage omitted]

On the first point on the agenda, the Parliament of Romania, gathered at this joint meeting of the two chambers, unanimously endorsed the establishment of the Romanian Inter-Parliamentary Group, which incorporates all senators and deputies.

The statute of the Romanian Inter-Parliamentary Group was also adopted, with some amendments proposed by the parliamentarians during the discussions. [passage omitted]

The meeting then proceeded to elect the leadership bodies of the group:

For the position of president of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Mr. Viorel Faur was proposed by the group of the National Salvation Front and Mr.Ion Ratiu by the group of the National Peasants (Christian Democratic) Party. Following the elections, the position of president was won by Mr. Viorel Faur, senator of the National Salvation Front, with 300 votes for him, 32 against him, and 22 abstentions. [passage omitted]

The Parliament proceedings continue.

Inquiry Commission Hearings on 13-15 Jun Events

AU2607135090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1158 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Jul (ROMPRES)—On Thursday, July 26, 1990 the Parliament's Inquiry Commission started some persons' hearings in order to establish the causes and conditions having generated and favoured the events on June 13-15, 1990.

Today the commission will hear Generals Dumitru Bitlan, Mihai Chitac, Corneliu Diamandescu; the commander of the Police Academy, Col. Vasile Dobritoiu; the deputy commander of Bucharest Municipality Police, Col. Dan Ion; the commander of the Bucharest firemen unit, Lt-Col. Sergiu Vornicu; the rectors of Bucharest University and Bucharest Architecture Institute, Nicolae Cristescu and Alexandrescu M. Sandu, respectively, and the dean of Bucharest Architecture Faculty, Marius Smighelschi.

Deputies Assembly Adjourns Session to 27 Jul

AU2607182090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1623 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Jul (ROMPRES)—The Chamber of Deputies resumed discussion, Thursday [26 July] morning, of the much disputed article 23 of the bill on reorganising state economic units into autonomous companies and business societies.

Article 23 concerns the free distribution of bonds or securities. At the end of about five hours during which more than 30 deputies took the floor to give their opinions and make proposals—largely constructive—the Chamber of Deputies decided with an overwhelming majority of votes to accept the proposal of several

members, including the chairman of the economic commission and send back the bill to the chamber's relevant commission for consideration of today's proposed amendments.

The Chamber of Deputies adjourned its plenary session which was attended by Minister Adrian Severin, assistant to the prime minister for reform and relation with parliament until Friday afternoon.

The chamber of deputies' special commissions met in session in the afternoon to discuss other bills.

Senate Session Discusses, Enacts Bills

AU2607182290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1633 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Jul (ROMPRES)—Government representatives answered Thursday 26 July the senators' questions, for the first time since the Senate was formed.

The minister of education and science, Gheorghe Stefan, in reference to the paradoxical situation in which the number of classes and students for the junior high schools was larger for the nationalities than for the Romanians, showed that the faulty allocation was made by county school inspectorates and exemplified his statement with the counties of Cluj and Harghita but said that the situation was referred to ministerial decisionmakers.

Minister of the interior Doru Viorel Ursu spoke about the measures that had been or were about to be taken to end illegal activities, showing that 44 million lei worth of commodities had been confiscated from illegal peddlers. Among the problems that prevented social order and security from taking hold the minister mentioned the shortage of personnel and equipment as well as the disparaging position of certain foreign news agencies and radio stations toward the ministry's reorganisation. In order that an end be put to illegal activities as soon as possible, the interior minister said, a bill on unauthorised trading had been introduced in the chamber.

In his turn, Minister Adrian Severin, assistant to the prime minister for reform and relation with parliament, showed that the fuel price rise was not in violation of the government's moratorium since the executive had pledged to maintain the prices unchanged for basic commodities, of which gasoline is not one.

Bogdan Marinescu, minister of health, answered questions on how medical services were organised, and Ioan Tipu, minister of agriculture and food, gave the Senate an idea about this year's barley crop: 3,700 kg/per hectare and showed that corn had been harvested in a proportion of 76 percent.

Taking the floor, the Senate's President Alexandru Birladeanu announced the five bills that were submitted to the debate.

The Senate amended and enacted the bill on the legal status of Romania's inland maritime waters, territorial sea and the contigual zone, which comprises new provisions in defence of Romania's rights and interests. Among them are a ban on ships carrying nuclear, chemical or other weapons of mass destruction, the right of control in the contigual zone to prevent and punish the violation of customs, tax, health and state border crossing laws; pollution control in inland maritime waters and the territorial sea, and their protection.

The law takes effect within 90 days from its publication in Romania's official gazette.

The Senate then discussed and approved with one vote against the full text of the bill on adoption.

In connection with Friday's [20 July] joint session of the two chambers, Corneliu Manescu, chairman of the Parliament Foreign Policy Commission, showed that its main aim was to form Romania's parliamentary group for affiliation with the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

The Senate session continues.

More on Senate Proceedings

AU2607204390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1837 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 26/7/1990—Romania's Senate enacted Thursday the bills on Romania's joining the International Organisation for Maritime Telecommunications by satellites—"Inmarsat"—and the European conference on satellite communications—"Eutelsat"—which had previously been advised by the relevant commissions.

Since, after several hours of discussions senators failed to agree on a bill temporarily banning real estate sales through acts between persons, the Senate's president suggested that talks be suspended and the bill be sent back to the standing legal commission for reconsideration.

Romulus Neagu Statement on Visit to Hungary

AU2707085890

[Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1915 GMT on 26 July carries a recorded interview with Foreign Ministry State Secretary Romulus Neagu by reporter Mircea Hansa on his arrival from Budapest on 26 July.

Asked by Mircea Hansa to assess the "dialogue between Bucharest and Budapest," Romulus Neagu responded that "following the particularly intense discussions with my counterparts in Budapest, we reached the common conclusion that these talks have been fruitful. I left for Budapest with some 23 tangible proposals in connection with developing Romanian-Hungarian relations in all areas—in the political, security, legal, economic, cultural, consular, and other areas. It is with satisfaction that I want to tell you that, together with my Hungarian colleagues, we arrived at the conclusion that all—absolutely all these proposals—are convenient for both

sides. The Hungarian side added some 12-13 proposals to our own proposals on which we also agreed."

Asked who had initiated this dialogue, Neagu says that "views differ, but together with my colleague Imre Szokai, we reached the conclusion that the initiator is not important given the fact that "together we have been able to fulfill tasks of great responsibility, namely to turn a new page in relations between two neighboring country like Hungary and Romania."

In connection with his interview for MAGYAR HIRLAP, in which he said that after the 1989 December revolution in Romania relations between the two countries had not developed as expected, Neagu says that, following "an extremely fine period in relations between Romania and Hungary" immediately after the revolution, later "we noted a certain turn, a change in Hungary's policy toward us." During the talks I conducted in Budapest I noted—I hope I am right—a new spirit, a new approach. If we continue with the same pragmatic approach, I am convinced that we will see particular progress."

Asked about his statement in Budapest "that Romania is ready to reopen the Hungarian Consulate in Cluj," Romulus Neagu says that "I did not make such a statement, I could not have stated such a thing, because my mandate did not include such a move. I explained to the Hungarian side why we do not view the opening of such a consulate in Cluj-Napoca necessary and useful." I had the impression "that the Hungarian side had understood our rationale. If the Hungarian press carried such a statement" then it is "erroneous information."

Concerning a statement by the Hungarian Foreign Ministry spokesman that "multiple political, economic questions, and human rights problems will be solved during the discussions," Neagu added that "34 questions were solved, incorporating the whole range of bilateral relations." Therefore, "in the political-judicial area we agreed to revise the Treaty of Friendship between our countries." We agreed "that our experts should meet" to examine whether "we should conclude another treaty" or if we can live "without such documents." We also "agreed to review, to revise the whole set of agreements on the Romanian-Hungarian judicial framework, so that we are able to decide on their validity." Then we "agreed on meetings between our presidents, our prime ministers when conditions require such meetings and, together with the Hungarian side, we agreed to tackle a Romanian proposal on establishing a system of open skies throughout the territories of the two states. We agreed to cooperate more actively at the sub-regional level and to coordinate our actions better at the all-European level.

"In the economic area, we proposed to make facilities available for Hungary in connection with capitalizing on the Danube-Black Sea Canal, linking up the motorways of the western part of the continent with Romania, developing railroad transportation, and general communications between the two countries." Neagu then says that Romania has offered Hungary possibilities "to use raw material processing facilities in Romania in their mutual interests," and that the sides have agreed to "make payments in convertible currencies beginning next year."

"In the cultural area, we have agreed to open a Hungarian Culture House in Bucharest and a Romanian Culture House in Budapest." In this context he emphasizes that "the Romanian side is firmly determined to fulfill its obligations" and that a "new cultural agreement" will be concluded "in accordance with the new aspirations of the current times."

"In the consular area, we agreed on a number of facilities to ensure normal traffic flow of people from Romania to Hungary and vice versa." Neagu was asked about the impact of Hungary's decision to leave the Warsaw Pact on relations with Romania. He responded that "realistically speaking, what is at stake so far is not the withdrawal of one or the other of the Warsaw Pact member countries but the cooperation among them, so as to substantially reduce and finally eliminate military structures by placing stress on political aspects. This includes a dialogue with NATO to establish a new security system in Europe that will be built on the basis of independence, sovereignty, and security of all states, without military blocs, without artificial splits."

In connection with what "high-ranking Hungarian officials" said about "Romania's integration in the EEC" and the statement "that Romania's road to Europe passes through Hungary and depends on the way Romania observes the rights of minorities," Neagu says that "I raised the question of such statements" and the Hungarian side "said that probably the translation from the Hungarian language does not fully convey the spirit and the genuine content of these statements. I myself want to believe this and I would really be personally pleased if these statements were not true. I hope that they have also realized their ridiculous situation in the sense that Romania, the Romanians have been in Europe times immemorial and not only that they are in Europe, but they are also participating actively in building the European civilization."

To a question whether the Hungarians had asked about details in connection with a Corneliu Vadim Tudor article published in ROMANIA MARE on Pastor Laszlo Tokes, Neagu replies that "I have no knowledge about this article and therefore I cannot comment on it." He stresses that "at the same time I drew their attention to the fact that the Hungarian press, television, and radio make numerous attacks against Romania. However, my mission in Budapest was not to settle accounts between the press in Romania and Hungary. I can deal only with official statements and as far as official statements are concerned I cannot find—and no one can find—anything in the Romanian statements that may harm the dignity and integrity of Hungary, while we—regrettably—have been able to find such statements by

officials—even high-ranking ones—in Hungary. However, we hope that in the future each side will be more careful in this respect."

Asked whether a "joint communique was issued on the visit," Neagu says that "no joint communique was issued because we did not have any time for such a text, but we agreed that the Romanian text of such a document will be sent, together with a letter, to my counterpart, State Secretary Imre Szokai and, in turn, he will sent me the document as the Hungarian side sees it, and at the end of August—I want to extend this invitation—Mr. Szokai is to pay a visit to Bucharest and then we will edit this joint document that will turn a beautiful page in Romanian-Hungarian relations."

More on Visit To Budapest

AU2607204190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1928 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 26/7/1990—Romulus Neagu, secretary of state at Romania's Foreign Affairs Ministry, paid a two-day visit to Budapest for talks with the Hungarian foreign affairs minister and other officials.

In a statement to the press on his arrival in Bucharest, Romulus Neagu assessed his talks in the Hungarian capital as fruitful and said that there was solid ground for that conclusion. Both sides put forth concrete proposals covering the whole spectrum of Romanian-Hungarian relations political, security, legal, economic, cultural, consular and others which were rated as acceptable by both sides.

Iliescu on Democratic 'Mandate,' Foreign Issues

AU2607204090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1908 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 26/7/1990—We hope the world will understand that what is happening in Romania is not circumstantial. We are making democracy not for the sake of others, but because the Romanian people want it, and because we were given that mandate in the elections, said President Ion Iliescu of Romania in an interview with the Italian television broadcast by the Romanian television Thursday evening.

One basic elements of that mandate, said the president, is Romania's opening to the world. It is in this context that we wish to develop our relations with Europe. As far as we are concerned, we did all we could, we applied to the EEC, the Council of Europe. We think that cooperation with these organisms is in the interest of all Europe, not only of our own.

We initiated a package of measures as part of our programme of change and made a few laws beginning with the small production, services and cooperation with foreign capital, especially in the large industry. We plan, the president stressed, to make business societies and companies to attract foreign capital.

The president of Romania answered several questions on the domestic situation, the fate of the communist ideology, developments in the Soviet Union, the future of military treaties in Europe, and explained in detail the June events in Romania.

Further on Italian TV Interview

AU2707114290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0948 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 27/7/1990—In his interview with the Italian television broadcast by the Romanian television in the evening of July 26, President Ion Iliescu expressed his regret over the misunderstanding still abroad concerning Romania's current situation and the psychological and moral aspects affecting human relations in Romanian society. The president stated: This manifestation of suspicion and mistrust concerns us, but we hope to rise above it so that the world understands we have embarked upon a decisive path towards the profound democratization of the Romanian society. He added: This is not simply intended to produce a favourable image abroad, rather it results from the objective necessities of the Romanian society. We are becoming democratic not for others' sake but because this is what the Romanian people wish.

Underscoring Romania's openness toward the world and towards Europe first and foremost, the broad development of relations with all European states is a fundamental characteristic of the foreign policy programme. The president said: We want to develop our relations with the European Community. As far as we are concerned, we did all we could to achieve this. We hope to eventually find a path of mutual understanding. We think that the development of such relations is in the interest of all Europe, not just our interests.

Answering a question posed by the Italian journalist, President Iliescu responded that he understood the Soviet Union's problems as very complex and serious both in the party life and the country's life in general. If the transforming processes are complex in all European countries, the problems are more serious in a big state such as the Soviet Union which has a multinational structure. This multinational empire whose unity was maintained through artificial elements is breaking up and the present situation represents the result of a rigid policy, dogmatic visions, and underestimation of the national factor. This may be the most difficult, the most complex and the gravest phenomenon. The president specified that an inevitable, objective process must depend upon the political forces' ability to maintain the process in a certain state of equilibrium. They must avoid explosive factors and instability witch would have grave consequences for the whole world, not only for the Soviet Union, but for Europe in particular. We watch the processes in the Soviet Union with interest and some apprehension because the results are of interest to the entire world in general, and for all Europe specifically. It is also seriously looked upon in the USA. The president

underscored this by adding: While Western countries are quite exigent with Romania and accuse us of all things, they show more prudence concerning the Soviet Union, they are not as daring as they are with Romania. And this is not accidental.

Concerning Europe's and the World's current preoccupations with Germany's union, President Iliescu acknowledged that they are justified. In my opinion, he said, the promotion of those ideas is important, having appeared in recent years to break all obstacles in the path of European multilateral cooperation. We adhere to all measures discussed attempting to institutionalize the organizing elements of the European cooperation and security conference as a framework for a political union which develops economic, political and social relations. In this context I think that a united Germany could have a political role and the sad experiences in this continent's past could be avoided.

Answering further questions, President Ion Iliescu made reference to the current changes within the Warsaw Treaty. During a recent meeting several measures have been taken to dissolve the joint military bloc and to replace it with mutual cooperation and information, stressing the political aspect of the relations between member states. The president added: I think these changes should take place within NATO as well. In that way, a future balance will be ensured and conditions will be put in place for the dissolution of the two treaties and the creation of a unitary framework for a united Europe.

Nuclear Power Plant Deal With Spain Denied

AU2607181890 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] In connection with the information disseminated by VOA in its broadcast of 24 July at 2000 this year, which cited extensive excerpts from the WEST BERLINER TAGESZEITUNG regarding a hypothetical acquisition by Romania of a Spanish nuclear power plant already built in the Basque Provinces, the president of the National Commission for the Control of Nuclear Activity, Mr. Stefan Alexandru Olariu, stated the following to our radio station:

Romania is cooperating in the use of nuclear energy with the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency and in the field of building the Cernavoda nuclear power plant only with Canada, Italy, and the United States.

In view of this situation, it is clear that the information taken over by VOA from the daily WEST BERLINER TAGESZEITUNG lacks any basis because it is based on unverified assumptions.

Romania does not intend to acquire any nuclear power station from Spain. Certainly, the Romanian side is open to any form of technical, scientific, and commercial expertise on this subject and is ready to exchange information with the Spanish side within the strict framework of international regulations and commitments in this area, but no accord exists between Romanian and Spanish companies in connection with acquiring a nuclear power plant built in Spain.

At the same time, we want to express our surprise at the superficial way in which some publications and radio stations disseminate information at variance with the truth and intended to harm the interests of Romania, the president of the National Commission for the Control of Nuclear Activity, Mr. Stefan Alexandru Olariu, stated to our radio station.

Reasons Behind Opposition to Markovic Viewed

AU2607152790 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jul 90 p 2

[Djoko Kesic commentary: "Wolf Down the Whole Cake"]

[Text] Are the one-and-half-year premiership and the undoubted successes of the economic reform, which will no doubt go down in history, sufficient comfort for Yugoslavia and Ante Markovic, considering the serious troubles that his reforming socioeconomic concept were subjected to, and even the possible fall of a government which the people are rightly applauding? There will undoubtedly be little comfort and, if the fall nevertheless occurs, Yugoslavia will only have proven that it is consciously breeding demons in itself which will gobble it up. Why has there been, for the first time, serious speculation about the fall of Ante Markovic's government? Who would this suit, and what could this mean for Yugoslavia? These dilemmas would be superfluous only if the premier had achieved such olympian form in his exhausting diplomatic-state talks with the republican leaderships that he could jump higher than Sergey Bubka [current world record holder in the pole vault] has done with the aid of a pole.

It should first of all be borne in mind that Ante Markovic's reform has two very clearly delineated levels. The first is the present reform course—reduced inflation, the convertibility of the dinar, increased foreign exchange reserves, and reduced foreign debt—which more or less suits all the ruling structures in the republics and provinces. Therefore, the federal government has quite independently, and without serious objections, implemented the first part of the stabilization of economic trends. The people regained the belief that the method and means for a way out of the economic crisis had definitely been found, and that it is possible for Yugoslavia to be successful. This also suited the republican rulers because the reform and its results did not threaten their positions, and the actual economic system—that is, the system of power—was left intact.

The second part of the reform offered Yugoslavia a quite logical continuation of the changes that is almost a textbook case of following the logic of the market economy. Above all, a change in the structure of the ownership of social property has been proposed, which inevitably requires deep changes in the structure of the socialist economy. Of particular importance, a concept of federal authority has been offered in which (through constitutional amendments proposed by the Federal Executive Council) the Federal Executive Council sought to be a government following the logic of the parliamentary traditions of West Europe.

The more significant "doubts" and criticisms of Ante Markovic's program actually started at this point.

We do not of course intend to claim that the program of economic policy measures that the federal government has offered to the SFRY Assembly for the realization of its economic policy through the end of the year is perfect. There is of course room for criticism, but that is not the point. Neither the SFRY Assembly, nor Markovic's critics in the republics and provinces, are concerned with specific economic policy measures, serious examples, amendments to these proposals, or possible alternative proposals.

The criticism boils down to scathing comments from the north of the country that Markovic is the Serbian finance minister, so new subsidies are demanded for exporters. Where does the money come from? The only possible answer—from the money supply. This means the reform concept fails. The new sovereign states, which have never ever been this, will not even talk about the proposed new economic policy and the federal government's powers in this area. They do not want to hear any reservations about the measures and laws that are being offered to federal Yugoslavia. "We are not interested in this. We only want laws and a Constitution for a confederal community of sovereign states."

Vojvodina has thrown down the gauntlet to the government: The government must have a more generous attitude to agriculture; the purchase price of wheat must be at least 2.5 dinars; and the government must buy up 1,000 tons of this year's harvest. If not, the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina will not support the measures proposed by the Federal Executive Council.

The Assembly of Serbia makes the packet of measures conditional on halting the recession. Another very important aspect is that the constitutional basis of the law on salaries is to be examined!?

Of course, the Assembly of Serbia did not discuss whether it is possible to put a socialist economy like ours onto a stable economic and market footing without laying off workers, and without the gradual dissolution of giants like Gorenje or the Zenica and Smederevo Ironworks.

This is not the essence of the problem. The rub is that the new economic policy concept rests on one significant lever: Changing the structure of ownership, so that workers become co-owners of enterprises, would fundamentally shift, that is to say reduce, the power of the rulers in our federal states. Workers would demand solutions to the inevitable recession from the authorities in their own states because Markovic offers them the use of social capital, but according to the principles of the market and not committees.

In Markovic's case, a particular problem is his popularity, which is also topical because of the announcement of his speech on Mount Kozara [scheduled for 29 July], and the possibility that he may actually form his own party in Bosnia. Everyone fears for their own power, and therein lies the possible answer to the question which at the moment sounds like real heresy: Could Markovic fall, and why is Yugoslavia not prepared to wolf down the whole reform cake?

Lack of Quorum Halts LCY Congress Preparation

LD2607133590 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0936 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—The committee for preparing the LCY Congress of democratic and program renewal today did not formulate drafts of program documents for setting up a Yugoslav democratic socialist party and a Yugoslav alliance of left-wing parties because of the lack of quorum. However, this did not stop members of the body who were present from submitting a number of new initiatives during informal talks.

They stressed that the committee should change its name because of changed circumstances in certain parts of the (former) LCY, and they also proposed holding a round-table talk entitled "What are left-wing parties today." That discussion would be a perfect opportunity not only to coordinate an initiative from the committee with a very similar proposal from the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia Federal Conference Presidency to set up an alliance of left-wing parties, but also an intermediary step toward a new profile of the committee itself.

They also said that the Slovene LC-Party of Democratic Renewal basically supports the initiative to set up an alliance of left-wing parties, but with a precise definition of the notion "Yugoslav option". A letter sent by Ciril Ribicic, on behalf of the party, stresses that the notion "left-wing parties" as used in the draft of the program document, means that those supporting solutions other than a federative Yugoslavia are not democrats, i.e. left-wing parties.

Committee Preparing Renewal Congress Meets

LD2607214590 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2010 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG)—The Central Committees of the transformed republican organizations of the League of Communists (LC) in Yugoslavia have upheld an initiative to form a Yugoslav party and left union in the country, it was said today at a meeting of the committee in charge of preparing the Yugoslav Communists' Congress of Renewal.

Draft documents for this congress, however, could not be adopted at the preparing committee's session because of the absence of representatives of Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro. It was said at the session that the president of the transformed League of Communists of Slovenia—Party of Democratic Changes (LCS/PDC), Ciril Ribicic, had sent a letter of support for the basic stnds contained in the draft documents. But Ribicic also held that the formation of a new party to succeed the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) was impossible, and hence committed himself for the creation of a "union of parties for democratic socialism in Yugoslavia" which would be composed out of the reformed repubican communist parties.

During an informal talk today, chairman of the preparing committee Miroslav Ivanovic pointed out that a number of the newly formed left parties from aground the country had agreed to cooperte with the communists in the formation of a union of the left in Yugoslavia.

Some members suggested today that the committee should change its name because in the meantime the League of Communists of Serbia became the Socialist Party of Serbia while the Croatian Communists would now form a Socialist-Democratic Party.

Justice Minister Describes New Law on Parties

LD2607223490 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2132 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG)—The new law on forming of parties in Yugoslavia and some new [words indistinct] to be offered after the adoption of the amendments to the Yugoslav Constitution would represent complete legislation on the multiparty system in the country, Yugoslavia's Justice Minister Vlado Kambovski told a press conference today.

He said that the law adopted by the Yugoslav parliament yesterday was politically a very important document.

This law will make possible the founding of political parties on the entire territory of Yugoslavia, and not, as it was the case so far, only in Yugoslavia's republics individually and in keeping with their laws which have been adopted hastily since the beginning of the year.

Kambovski reminded the journalists that the political organizing in the Army would be regulated through a special law.

Asked if the adoption of the law on forming parties in Yugoslavia created conditions for establishing an alliance centred around the reform programme of Yugoslavia's federal government, Kambovski gave a confirmative [as received] answer, but he declined to specify on [word indistinct] and organizing of the alliance.

A few weeks ago popular Yugoslavia's Prime Minister Ante Markovic announced the formation of a party of those who believed in his programme of economic reforms and in united Yugoslavia.

Green Movement Founded in Sarajevo

AU2607145490 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jul 90 p 3

["J.C."-signed report: "Grasshopper Founded"]

[Text] Sarajevo—"The Grasshopper," a new ecological movement, has recently been founded in Sarajevo. This movement emerged as a result of the "Grasshopper" ecological program launched by the Democratic Socialist Alliance last year. The main aim of this movement, which now has about 300 members, is to protect and preserve the environment. At the founding assembly of

the Grasshopper ecological movement the participants unanimously expressed their dissatisfaction with the appropriation of green areas in the city.

Serbs To Submit Autonomy Plan to Croatian Leader

AU2607143590 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jul 90 p 16

[TANJUG report: "Serbian People's Uprising"]

[Text] Belgrade—I told Mr. Tudjman that the present mood of the Serbian people in Croatia, perhaps even the Serbian people as a whole, amounts to some kind of unarmed uprising, and that there is not much that separates such a psychological uprising and the evil called arms. This was stated by academician Jovan Raskovic to a Belgrade Television correspondent, Krsto Bjelic, in Zagreb in regard to his talks with Dr. Franjo Tudjman last Monday [23 July]. Belgrade Television carried this statement on its second channel on Tuesday.

"Mr. Tudjman was fairly surprised with my assessment, but I calmed him down by saying that the Serbs do not want arms, but only respect from the Croatian leadership," the Belgrade Television correspondent cited Jovan Raskovic.

For us the term homeland is only a poetic notion, Raskovic said. This is why we insist that the state is the only relevant legal category. Mr. Tudjman stressed that we will not be allowed to form another Serbian state in Croatia. I repeated that we are not even asking for it, that this is only something that has been imputed to us. We are demanding autonomy of a modern type, the kind that exists in hundreds of places in Europe. Tudjman immediately stressed that he accepts this, and that he will support the cultural autonomy of Serbs in Croatia under the condition that I personally submit to him an outline of such an autonomy. I will do that. Tomorrow in Srb, we will outline, in our opinion, what this autonomy should look like.

Democratic Party Warning on Croatian Secession

LD2607141190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1117 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Zemun, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—If Yugoslavia remains federative, the Serbs in Croatia will call only for cultural autonomy. But if it becomes confederative, our demands will be considerably more severe—we shall call for political autonomy. In the event that Croatia secedes, the Serbs in Croatia have a right to decide in a referendum with whom and on whose territory they will live.

This was stated today by Academician Jovan Raskovic, president of the Serbian Democratic Party, in his address following the celebrations in honor of St. Archangel Gabriel in Zemun in front of more than 5,000 people. Yesterday Serbs in Srb voted for autonomy in order to defend themselves from Ustashas, Raskovic said, stressing that Ustashas had an influence on the Croatian leadership. In this connection he excluded Tudjman, who is not Ustasha but, according to him, a Croatocentralist. He said that Tudjman is ready to negotiate, but not "Djodans from Croatian leadership" [Sime Djodan is a leading personality in the Croatian Democratic Community].

Raskovic on Status of Serbs in Croatia

LD2607174890 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1457 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG) —If Yugoslavia remains a federation, the Serbs in Croatia will demand only their cultural autonomy. If, however, a confederation is formed, our demands will be much stricter and will include political autonomy—the president of the Serbian Democratic Party, Academician Jovan Raskovic, told a rally of 5,000 people held on Thursday, after a religious ceremony in Belgrade district Zemun.

In case of Croatia breaking away, the Serbs there will have the right to hold a referendum and decide who they will live with, how and on whose territory, said Raskovic.

At another rally, held on Wednesday in the small town of Srb, in [words indistinct] Republic of Croatia, Serbs voted by the show of hands for their autonomy within the repuiblic, "primary in order," said Raskovic, "to protect themselves from the Ustashas." The Ustashas were quislings in the war-time Nazi puppet "Independent State of Croatia."

Pointing to what he called Ustasha influence in the present top Croatian leadership, Raskovic excluded from the context Croatian President Dr Franjo Tudjman, saying that he was not an Ustasha but a Croatocentrist. He noted that Tudjman can be negotiated with, in contrast to those whom he called—in a reference to the nationalist extremist Dr Sime Djodan—"the Djodans in the top Croatian leadership."

Serbian Delegates Debate Republic's Name

LD2607180290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1227 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—During the discussion about the draft constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, which should be adopted today by the Republican Assembly, a majority of delegates commented about the name of the Serbian state, from which, it was said, the attribute socialist should be dropped, or, if not, more versions of the name of the Serbian state should be put forward so that people could pass their judgment in a public debate.

The provision prescribing that Serbia is to remain a member of a Yugoslav federation attracted special attention and opposing reactions. It was proposed that instead of 'nationality,' 'national minority' is used, and that instead of saying the Serbo-Croat language, it should say the Serbian language. The status of provinces should be determined as in other civilized countries, it was assessed.

A majority of delegates held the view that the number of 200 deputies for the future republican assembly is inadequately small, and that the deadline of 10 days for the public debate is too short.

Draft Constitution Submitted

LD2607175590 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—At today's joint session the Serbian Assembly established the draft constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and put it up for a public debate until 1 September this year. Afterward the Assembly's Constitutional Commission will submit a proposed Serbian Constitution.

Assembly Adopts Draft Constitution

LD2607214690 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1044 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Summary] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—At today's joint session of all three chambers, the Serbian Assembly discussed and adopted the draft Serbian Constitution. In addition to other laws and measures that were adopted, the Assembly verified the decision on the appointment of Colonel Slobodan Bojic as provincial secretary for national defense in Kosovo. Laws were also adopted on the formation of three Kosovo municipalities—Opolje, Gora and Zvecane. The reasons for their formation were said to be socioeconomic and political.

Liberal Forum of Serbia Founded in Belgrade

LD2607175190 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1526 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG)—The Liberal Forum of Serbia has been founded in Belgrade at the initiative of members of the editorial staff and the associates of the Belgrade magazine DEMOCRACY TODAY and representatives of scientific, business and intellectual circles. Ivan Djuric, history professor at Belgrade's philosophy faculty, was elected its president.

The Liberal Forum cites the positive heritage of liberal ideas on the soil of the Yugoslav republic of Serbia, a brief announcement points out. The forum will make public its stands and say more about its program orientation in early September, Professor Djuric announced.

Croatia Reportedly 'Not Interested in Kosovo'

AU2607125290 Split SLOBODNA DALMACIJA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jul 90 pp 14, 15

[Jelena Lovric commentary: "Bloody Money for Haggling"]

[Text] Somehow, at the same time that the Americans were adopting a resolution on Kosovo in their House of Representatives—thereby following the European Parliament which had already condemned what is happening in this trouble spot on not just Yugoslavia's political map—one of our republics also got up the courage to condemn the state violence there. Why does the rest of Yugoslavia keep quiet about the suspension of the Kosovo Assembly, and with it part of the constitutional structure of Yugoslavia, and about the suspension of freedom in this area? Branislav Milosevic was probably right when he assessed that "no one in Yugoslavia is willing to shed blood in order for Serbia to retain Kosovo as one of its parts."

The resolution—which, if it is endorsed by Congress, will not be without consequence for the policy of the White House and its attitude to Yugoslavia as a whole—compliments the current Albanian restraint and at the same time supports its decisiveness to find a peaceful and democratic solution to the Kosovo problems. A peaceful and democratic dialogue is sought between the Serbian government and the representatives of the Albanian community in Kosovo and a stop to the violence is sought from the federal authorities. One of the points in the resolution is devoted to Slobodan Milosevic, to whom it is recommended that he "abandons his destructive and nationalist policy, which has played a role in the serious and long crisis in southern Yugoslavia and which could lead to the collapse of the SFRY."

The Slovenes' Declaration

On the proposal of Ribicic's ex-Communists, the Slovene Assembly most sharply protests in its declaration against the violation of human rights and civil liberties and against the political violence and arbitrariness of this usurpation of authority in Kosovo, assessing that, by unlawfully taking over the powers of the legally elected provincial organs against the will of the people in Kosovo, Serbia's organs of authority have used force to destroy Yugoslavia's constitutional order. The declaration also considers the actions of the SFRY Presidency, which supported these measures by the leadership of Serbia, to be completely unacceptable and refuses in advance to accept any decision by Yugoslavia's organs which would try to settle relations among the peoples and nationalities in Kosovo and Yugoslavia by using units of the Yugoslav People's Army and federal militia units.

Thus—while the federal leadership continues to act like yes-men to the Serbian expansionist policy proclaiming that not even the "gentle occupation" of Kosovo was against the Constitution—one republic nevertheless managed to penetrate the imposed blockade of "noninterference" as regards Kosovo. Will it remain an exception or is this the first swallow which heralds others embarking on this road, by refusing to silently participate in what is becoming a black hole that will suck in Yugoslavia? Specifically: Will the new authorities in Croatia continue to behave as regards Kosovo like the previous ones, which have rightly been accused of participating in the silence? This is because, even though members of the Albanian alternative movements asked for understanding and help in Zagreb, primarily in crushing the information blockade in Kosovo, the representatives of the authorities were very lukewarm in receiving them. Nothing seems to have come in the way

of concrete help. It has been heard that the Albanians who voted en masse in Croatia for the Croatian Democratic Community—probably thinking that, despite all the differences, they are united in their common opponent—are now very dissatisfied with the behavior of those on whom they were counting.

The Croatian authorities are directed, above all, at the problems in their own in all respects blazing republic and probably do not have either much inclination or strength to be concerned with something that they do not see as a priority. Croatia is not interested in Kosovo, it is now preoccupied with winning its own sovereignty, which is most often thought of in the narrow sense of self-sufficiency. Another reason lies in its lack of feeling for what is happening in Yugoslavia and the non-realization that the republican door cannot simply be slammed in the face of what is coming from there. It is illusory to think that everything can be resolved simply by ignoring the waste that Yugoslavia is depositing on the Croatian coast.

Part of the unwillingness to be concerned with these problems probably also stems from the usual practice among the Croatian authorities of drawing parallels between the Albanians in Kosovo and the Serbs in Croatia. Indeed, this comparison is very strained because it would be more appropriate and logical to compare the position of Serbs in Croatia with that of the Croats in Serbia. The Albanians are definitely a special problem for which there is no comparison in our political geography: they are the only people in Europe to be divided in half by their own Berlin Wall. However, the Croatian authorities do not seem to have realized these facts yet.

Bargaining Process

However, there has been increasingly loud guessing over whether another major reason exists for Croatian restraint toward the Kosovo problems. This involves the idea that Croatia is preparing or is even in the process of reaching an agreement with Serbia on a new Yalta in Yugoslavia, which, among other things, implies that neither will interfere in the internal affairs of the other, but each will keep its own house in order and resolve relations with its own minorities by itself: the Croats with their Serbs and Serbs with their Albanians. Some people are linking this with the fact that immediately before the offensive in Kosovo, Borisav Jovic was in Zagreb and, indeed, in his capacity as the head of the Yugoslav state. If this were the case, then it would be a very unwise act. Not only because Serbian politicians are not ceasing to interfere in Croatian affairs through their storm troopers of anti-bureaucratism, but also because by keeping quiet about undemocratic methods, regardless of where they occur, they are showing the legitimacy of their own democratic character. If democracy is really being taken seriously in Croatia, then serious efforts should be made to heighten it in Yugoslavia and in Kosovo, as well. The democratic forces in the world consider it their duty to react to any violation of human rights and freedoms without fearing that this could be interpreted as interference in the internal affairs of certain states and in this way they most effectively confirm their adherence to the idea and practice of democracy.

Turning Kosovo into a means of settling accounts or bloody money to be used in possible mutual haggling between those who can be thought of as powers in the Yugoslav framework pushes the peoples in this area straight into a mine field, persuading them all that this is the way to Europe. The entrance tickets for Europe are being bought in Kosovo. The only question is: Can this be understood at all by those occupying the prominent positions in this area who advocate a unique information blockade, believing that Yugoslavia should be let into Croatia very gradually?

Law on Croatian News Agency Adopted

LD2607175790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Zagreb, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—As a matter of urgency today, all three chambers of the Croatian Assembly adopted a law on founding a Croatian news agency—HINA [HRVATSKA IZVJESTAJNA NOVINSKA AGENCIJA—HINA], which will obtain 3.5 million dianars from the republican budget for its founding and beginning of operations.

In a discussion on this law in the Chamber of Municipalities, Deputy Gordana Grbic warned of certain previous inappropriate public statements by the Croatian information minister which created suspicion, because, according to his proposal, it may happen that the services of some other agencies are canceled in favor of the new one. However, the proposed law is different from the minister's statement, and we should particularly welcome the intention to form the agency as a share-holding company, which means that it will have some independence. Such an agency is necessary, Gordana Grbic said, stressing that competition can only be beneficial.

Croatian, Macedonian Presidents Hold Talks

LD2607185190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Zagreb, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—Talks between the Croatian Presidency, headed by President Dr. Franjo Tudjman, and the Macedonian Presidency, headed by President Dr. Vladimir Mitkov, were held in Banski Dvori today.

They examined questions of constitutional order in the country, development of democracy in the two republics and key questions of economic cooperation.

The Croatian side stressed that the whole historic experience, including modern history, speaks in favor of a confederal organization of Yugoslavia as the only possible solution.

The Macedonian representatives supported the need for federal organization of the country, expressing their readiness for a dialogue between equal republics on all possible forms of interrelations.

Talks should be patiently and democratically held, proceeding from the unexercised right to self-determination, including the right to secession, respecting the equality of nations and nationalities and the sovereignty of the republics.

Regarding the development of relations with neighboring countries, both republics will support the implementation of national, cultural and other rights of national minorities in accordance with international conventions.

It was stressed that it is in the interest of all to build bridges between nations, and not to destroy them by emotional reactions and imposition of concepts, which are contrary to the principles of democracy, the statement concludes.

Croatian Delegates Condemn Serbian Rally

LD2607191190 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Zagreb, July 26 (TANJUG)—Several delegates in the multi-party parliament of the republic of Croatia, mostly from the majority party—the Croatian Democratic Union (CDU), today condemned yesterday's large rally of Serbs in the Croatian town of Srb Foj, as set out, "inciting the Serbian population to unconstitutionally oppose the new democratic authorities."

It was proposed that the Croatian parliament inform other parliaments in the world about the results of the multiparty elections in the republic and also that CDU leader Franjo Tudjman's future talks with Jovan Raskovic, leader of the Serbian Democratic Party in Croatia which politically rallies around 15 percent of the Serbs in Croatia, be held only in the presence of the leaders of all the parties which make up the coalition of the Croatian Democratic Union.

Yesterday, around 150,000 people at a rally in Srb adopted a declaration under which Serbs in Croatia demand territorial autonomy and sovereignty within the Yugoslav Republic, particularly, in case Yugoslavia becomes a confederation and the rights of Serbs become threatened in the republic. The Serbs also demanded that the Croatian parliament not adopt yesterday's decision on republic's constitutional changes which, as assessed, negate the basic human rights of Serbs.

The Croatian parliament, however, adopted the constitutimnal changes despite the protests of the Serbs in the republic, as well as the left bloc of Croatian parties. Parties of the left, which after the recent multiparty elections became a minority in the republican parliament, believe, as it was announced at their news conference today, that basic questions such as the regulation of the position of peoples in the republic should be decided by a two-thirds majority.

The majority CDU does not accept the stand of the left parties, as in this way their absolute majority in the republican parliament would not be sufficient for making important parliamentary decisions.

The parliamentary party representatives of the left bloc did not attend yesterday's adoption of changes to the Croatian Constitution under which, among other things, the word "socialist" has been removed from the name of the republic and the socialist symbol—the red star, from the republic's coat of arms and flag.

Croatian Left Bloc Protests Amendment Abolition

LD2607125890 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0958 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Zagreb, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—We strove for a multiparty democratic system and democratic decisionmaking, which means that we recognize all the Assembly's decisions adopted in this way. We shall not abandon these principles in the future, and hence we cannot accept a decision on the abolition of constitutional amendment 59 relating to decisionmaking by a two-thirds majority on the issues of national equality. Our stance is that this amendment was abolished unconstitutionally.

This was stressed by left bloc representatives at a news conference this morning prior to the continuation of the Croatian Assembly session. In this connection they stated that yesterday they left the joint session of the Assembly at which amendments were proclaimed, and they did not attend the ceremony of hoisting the new Croatian flag.

Commentary on Jovic Talks in Slovenia

AU2707111290 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 24 Jul 90 p 1

[Veso Stojanov "Topic of the Day" commentary: "When the Need Is Great...."]

[Text] Today's visit and the content of the talks that the federal Presidency conducted in Ljubljana in fact force us to pose the question whether the Yugoslav "council of old men" has really changed. The times are not far behind us when the statements on the sessions of this collective head of state—let us call it so—were full of avowals and threats that it will protect with all its forces the constitutional system, brotherhood and unity, socialist self-management, equality of peoples and nationalities, and the like. For a long time we thus had the impression that the Presidency cannot comprehend what in fact is going on in Yugoslavia.

Have the men from the Belgrade Palace of the Federation begun to think only now, when the state is literally disintegrating in front of their eyes, that it would in fact be good if we could find a common language in Yugoslavia in a peaceful way to discuss what is to be done? Considering their previous political activities which were quite unpragmatic, the idea to tour the Yugoslav republican capitals to see what can be done at all in the present situation probably was not born in their own heads. Faced with the pressure from inside, and even more likely from abroad, especially from foreign creditors, they probably decided that they should finally do something to pacify the political situation in Yugoslavia.

In this light we may understand Borisav Jovic's surprising statement today to the effect that the Presidency accepts all possibilities and proposals for the future of Yugoslavia. Unless Janus for a moment showed his youthful visage....

Slovene Assembly Declaration on Kosovo

AU2607170090 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 20 Jul 90 p 3

["Text" of "Declaration on Kosovo" adopted by the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia at a joint session of the three chambers in Ljubljana on 19 June]

[Text] I. The Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia most sharply protests against the violation of human rights and civil freedoms, against political violence and arrogance, and the usurpation of power in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

II. The Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia considers and will consider as legitimate and legally valid only the decisions that have been or will be adopted by the legally elected Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and by other representatives elected by the people of Kosovo in the province, the republic, and Yugoslavia.

III. The Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia notes that with their illegal usurpation of the powers of the legally elected organs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo against the will of the people of Kosovo, the organs of authority in the Socialist Republic of Serbia have destroyed by force the state system of the SFRY. The Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia assesses the conduct of the SFRY Presidency, supporting such measures by the leadership of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, as completely unacceptable.

IV. The relations between the peoples and nationalities can be regulated only in harmony with their will. The Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia will not recognize any decisions by the SFRY organs which would try to order the relations between the peoples and nationalities in Kosovo and in Yugoslavia with the use of Yugoslav People's Army units and federal militia detachments, and will oppose the implementation of such decisions. France Bucar, president.

Slovene Delegates To Attend Assembly Session

AU2607193090 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1700 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Excerpt] The delegates of the Republic of Slovenia will continue to attend the sessions of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly. This was decided by the Slovene Executive Council at its session today, following a proposal by the Ministry for Legislation. The council members were of the opinion that participation in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly has a significant influence on the position of Slovenia in Yugoslavia.

In addition, the Slovene Executive Council feels that Slovenia must not advocate exclusive views on points where negotiations are possible. At the same time, the Slovene Executive Council proposes that an ad hoc assembly commission assess whether the participation of the Slovene delegates is suitable or not prior to every Federal Chamber session.

The Slovene Executive Council, among other things, also adopted a proposal to stimulate the development of less developed communes and demographically endangered regions of the Republic of Slovenia. [passage omitted]

Human Rights Protection Committee Established

LD2707084290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2355 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 26 July (TANJUG)—The Committee for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Liberties was founded in Ljubljana this evening.

Members of the Committee are eminent experts in law, sociology, and politics. The Committee will be an influential mouthpiece of the independent public.

The Committee will act in accordance with principles of full independence and soon it will propose a number of changes in the sphere of legislation and the criminal law to the Slovene Assembly and federal judicial bodies.

Primarily they will support protection of human rights and fundamental liberties. Providing legal aid in resolution of lawsuits and unjust verdicts in so-called stage-managed persecutions of political nature will be included in the scope of its activities.

'Desertion' of Kosovo Militiamen, Media Strike

AU2607200290 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jul 90 p 3

[M. Antic report: "Two Thousand Marks for a Boycott"]

[Excerpt] Pristina—Representatives of two professions which are rarely written about are occupying and "stirring up" the relatively peaceful and "cool" political stage in Kosovo in late July. These are journalists and militiamen who are of Albanian nationality.

Both groups have chosen not to work, as a way of boycotting the measures of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic [SR] of Serbia. About 1,500 militiamen have so far resigned from the Secretariat of Internal Affairs, and a large number of journalists (several hundred of them, although nobody has yet supplied an official figure) have simply abandoned work. As a result Pristina Radio and Television have been left without Albanian-language news broadcasts.

It has been reported that all the militiamen who on their own initiative left their militia stations and returned their weapons and equipment will remain unemployed. As for the journalists, it has been announced that 194 of them have been given dismissal notices because of their nonattendance at work.

They Recognize the "Constitutional Declaration"

The Albanian militiamen's places have been filled by militiamen from the Serbian Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs, while the Albanian journalists' places at the radio and television stations have so far remained vacant. It is true that a small number of journalists and editors are working at Pristina Radio and have succeeded in producing remarkable Albanian-language news broadcasts, but there is no such capability at the television station, which is broadcasting programs prepared earlier or repeats of certain programs which only partially fill the program schedules.

As for the militiamen, it is no secret that before they received their dismissal notices, they signed in their own hand declarations stating that they "do not wish to serve the militia of occupation, and do not recognize the Constitution and laws of the SR of Serbia, but only the 'constitutional declaration' of 2 July and the provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs." One also hears, and such statements have also been published, that the Albanian militiamen, before deciding to desert, were subjected to terrible pressure by the separatists. Certain circles say that militiamen who decided on such a step received 2,000 West German marks in cash from the leaders of the separatist movement, which was to last two months, and that they have been guaranteed the same sum for every subsequent month. It has been "leaked" that a large number of them are applying for passports in order to travel abroad, but there is no other information about the militiamen.

However, as for the journalists, it was for instance announced that three Albanian journalists have started a hunger strike in Vienna. Moreover, journalists at Pristina Radio and Television have founded their own strike committee within the "Independent Kosovo Trade Unions," which has sent all the journalists on a July summer vacation. In recent days, none of them has darkened the doors of these two media institutions. The news has merely come from Djakovica, according to which the "Gorenje" electric motor factory has guaranteed the personal incomes of journalists who have been dismissed. The Kosovo Democratic Alliance has appealed to small private businesses in the province to employ as many as possible of those left without work.

RILINDJA The Same As Before

Pristina Albanian-language radio and television journalists, when the "republic" of Kosovo was proclaimed, interrupted their regular programs and carried special broadcasts informing listeners and viewers of what they called this "historic event." There have been no Albanian-language news broadcasts on television since the Assembly of the SR of Serbia responded to all these events and the militia entered the radio and television premises on the afternoon of 5 July, interrupting the programs. Starting on the following day, journalists of both media institutions did not show up for work. A few statements have been issued voicing disagreement with the measures of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia, considering that they come from "the occupier." In particular, the temporary measures in their collectives were rejected, and not a single director was accepted. [passage omitted]

SFRY Chamber Upholds Kosovo Assembly Breakup

LD2607184290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1729 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Belgrade, 26 July (TANJUG)—The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly concluded after a two-day discussion that Serbia dissolved the Kosovo Assembly and its Executive Council in order to protect the constitutional order and the territorial integrity of the republic and Yugoslavia. At the same time, the federal Chamber called on the Serbian Assembly to take all necssary measures and to create conditions for the resumption of work by the provincial assembly and executive council as soon as possible. These are the most important conclusions on the situation in Kosovo created after the dissolution of top bodies of the province. The discussion was held at the request of 14 ethnic Albanian delegates from Kosovo, who claimed that decisions adopted by the Serbian Assembly were unconstitutional.

Pristina Office Bans Paper's Distribution

LD2607192290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Pristina, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—The District Public Prosecutor's Office in Pristina banned the distribution of the Official Gazette [sluzbeni list] of the Kosovo SAP [Socialist Autonomous Province] from 3 July for publishing the so-called "Declaration on Kosovo."

The illegally printed "declaration, which treats Kosovo as an independent and equal unit within a Yugoslav federation/confederation and as the equal with other units," was concealed in the supplement of the 22nd issue of the OFFICIAL GAZETTE from 13 July, so the Public Prosecutor's Office ban was issued after the GAZETTE had been distributed. Apart from the assessment that "the text could jeopardize public peace and

order and cause anxiety among the public," the Prosecutor's Office cites, among the reasons for the ban, Article 140 of the law on public information in force since November 1988. [all dates as received]

Bosnian LC Proposes Bicameral Republican Assembly

AU2707132090 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jul 90 p 12

[M. Caric report: "Special Assembly Committee for Issues Concerning the Equality of Peoples and Nationalities"]

[Text] Sarajevo, 24 Jul—The League of Communists [LC] of Bosnia-Hercegovina-Socialist Democratic Party [SDP] will advocate at the next session of the Republican Assembly that an alternative provision be adopted whereby the Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina would consist of two chambers: a Chamber of Citizens and a Chamber of Communes. This was made known to journalists today at a regular news conference given by Miomira Tausan, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina-SDP. Tausan added that at this time this variant is considerably more suitable than any that envisions just one chamber—a chamber of citizens—because it ensures that regional and communal demands are considered, particularly in the obviously undeveloped parts of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina will propose that a committee be set up as soon as possible to deal with issues concerning the equality of peoples and nationalities in Bosnia-Hercegovina as a special body in the republican Assembly. This committee would consist of representatives of all the peoples and nationalities.

It is interesting that the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia- Hercegovina-SDP is proposing that, in the future, the term of office of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina should last at least five years and definitely longer than the term of office of delegates in the republican Assembly. The Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina-SDP is also proposing that the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina be set up with five members according to the rota system, whereby it would contain one Muslim, one Serb, one Croat, one Yugoslav, and one member who would have received the most votes at general elections.

At least 10,000 signatures would be needed to nominate a member of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina and, according to the legal amendment, at least 100,000 signatures would be needed for a member to be recalled. The Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina-SDP considers that the latter figure is too high and unrealistic and that the figure of 20,000 signatures would be considerably closer to a democratic process for reappointments. It is yet to be seen what the delegates will decide, but it is clear from this dilemma that a member could only be recalled by the strongest parties or strong coalitions.

The leadership of the former LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina will advocate that all amendments to the SFRY Constitution be adopted on 30 July and that a way out of the constitutional dead end be found as soon as possible.

Journalists also asked a question about the events in Velika Kladusa, where Dr. Nijaz Durakovic was prevented from speaking at a public discussion forum. The President of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina-SDP answered the question himself. He said that he did not go to Velika Kladusa for a "political market" but for a meeting of serious people who wanted to hear more about the program of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina-SDP.

"An atmosphere of rabble-rousing and militancy has been created there," Durakovic said, and added that it would be difficult to consolidate the situation in Kladusa's "Agrokomerc" combine in such an atmosphere, because the interests of Fikret Abdic and his fixation that this agricultural combine should be the way it was planned to be five years ago were put before everything else. According to the President of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina-SDP, the rule of law has not been functioning there for a long time and official institutions have not been working, while work in the commune has been reduced to its president, who has not been doing his regular work for a long time either.

Montenegrin Socialists Hold Founding Assembly

LD2607220890 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1952 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Excerpts] Titograd, 26 July (TANJUG)—The Party of Socialists of Montenegro [Partija Socijalista Crne Gore, PSCG], which came into being in the process of the political transformation of the SAWP [Socialist Alliance of Working People] of this republic—or rather in the wake of the failure of this sociopolitical organization to be transformed "completely," in other words without internal divisions, into a new political organization—was founded in Titograd this evening. [passage omitted]

Judging by its program orientations and political identity, the newly founded Party of Socialists is very close to the recently founded Socialist Party of Montenegro, which is the inheritor of the Socialist Youth Federation of this republic.

At the founding assembly a main committee of the Party of Socialists was elected, and Zarko Rakcevic, a former member of the youth leadership of Montenegro and until recently a member of the leadership of the SAWP of this republic, is its chairman.

Cultural Cooperation Accord With Romania Signed

LD2607175990 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG)—A Yugoslav-Romanian cultural cooperation programme for the 1990-1992 period was signed here on Thursday, the Federal Institute for International Cooperation has stated.

The programme, more comprehensive and substantive than the preceding, provides for the revival of cooperation between numerous institutions and organizations in the two countries, the resumption of forms of cooperation abandoned over the past few years, and the establishment of cooperation in the fields of education and culture for members of the national minorities in each other's country.

Under the programme, joint teams of historians, analysts of textbooks and—which is of special importance—experts in the protection of monuments of historical and cultural importance to both countries should assume their activities.

The programme provides, among other things, for a number of art exhibitions, including those on the art and culture of Serbs in Romania and Romanians in Yugoslavia, and an exhibition on the Daco-Roman civilization in Romania.

Serbia's Milosevic Meets PRC Delegation

LD2607183790 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Text] Belgrade, July 26 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav republic of Serbia attaches great importance to the development and advancement of cooperation between Yugoslavia and China in all [words indistinct] mutual interest. This was emphasized in talks here today between Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic and members of a delegation of the Chinese province of Heilongjiang, headed by Deputy Premier Chen Yunlian.

The Chinese delegation is on a working visit to Serbia at the invitation of the republican government.

Milosevic and Yunlian reviewed possibilities for cooperation between Serbia and Heilongjiang within the frameworks of overall Yugoslav-Chinese relations.

It was emphasized that Serbian firms are successfully cooperating with Chinese partners and that they are interested in further contributing to the strengthening of Yugoslav-Chinese relations.

The Heilongjiang government delegation conveyed an invitation to Milosevic to visit the province.